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Muscatine, Iowa, Thursday, July 6, 1933

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VOL III, NO. 27

WORK PROGRESSES ON XENT

MUSCATINE JOURNAL SHOULD PAY MUSCATINE CENTENNIAL DEFICIT

Newspaper Made Most Profits From Celebration And Should Be Willing To Share Part Of Gains Made Possible By Advertisers

By JAMES R. CONNOR,
Editor of the Free Press

The Muscatine Centennial celebration gave considerable pleasure and enjoyment to some Muscatine and Muscatine county residents, but to a small number of gentlemen—and ladies, God bless 'em—the Centennial has left a great big, terrible headache. The headache might easily be a pocketache—which would be worse—for this group is left holding the sack of bills and unpaid debts of the celebration.

Many of our business men, who were entirely disregarded when Centennial arrangements were

made believe they could have bettered the affair and there have been some criticisms of its handling and management, but they are relatively unimportant to the task of making up the Centennial deficit.

\$2,000 Donations

The water and light board will contribute \$1,000 to the fund, such action being approved June 28. The proper time for this contribution, if at all, would have been long before the celebration started, not in the midst of it in response to a hurry call for succor—or was it a sucker?—to save the

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BANKERS PREPARE BATTLE OVER LAW

Bankers are preparing to attack the constitutionality of the deposit insurance feature of the new Glass-Steagall bill. From the depositors' point of view, that is probably the most important feature of the measure. The bankers are willing to accept all the benefits of the law, but they want to give as little as possible in return.

Banks Lock Stable Door After Crisis

The New York Times says, "The banking system of the country is facing revolutionary changes in its structure, practices and philosophy as a result of the crisis through which it passed last month." It goes on to say, in effect, that bankers generally have almost become convinced that honesty is not a half bad idea, and have a mind to try it for a while anyway. It will be a novelty, and bound to attract a lot of favorable attention.—Golden Age.

BAKERS DELAY BIG INCREASES IN COST OF BREAD FOR IOWA

Iowa Bakers' Association Announces Plans For Higher Bread Prices But Wallace Says No Reason For Three Cent Advance

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia.—Blocked by public protest and Secretary Wallace's orders from their planned large increases in bread prices, the executive committee of the Iowa Bakers' Association will meet here soon to discuss future action.

"All proposed advances in bread prices in Iowa are withheld until further notice," John F. Currell of Cedar Rapids, president of the Iowa Bakers' Association, declared after he had been in communication with the national headquarters of the American Bakers association in Washington, D. C.

Currell said his action in halting a price rise scheduled to be put into effect Wednesday was to give time to "straighten out the situation" in Iowa and was in conformance with the desires of the national headquarters. Henry Stude, president of the American Bakers association, has been in conference with Henry Wallace, secretary of agriculture, relative to the bread situation, Mr. Currell said he had understood.

The proposed price increases

had been scheduled to go into effect on Wednesday of this week.

IOWA INCREASE

DES MOINES—Claiming that recent advances in wheat prices and the federal processing tax make an increase in bread prices necessary, the Iowa Bakers association Friday announced that the price of a pound loaf of bread will be increased from 5 to 8 cents.

The price for the 1½-pound loaf will be raised from 10 cents to 12.

J. A. Powers, Des Moines baker and vice-president of the association, made the following statement in regard to the advance:

"Flour that cost us \$3 a barrel three weeks ago now costs \$5 a barrel. When the \$1.50 a barrel federal processing tax is added, it will mean that the cost of flour to the bakers has more than doubled. The retail price advances will take care of only the boost in flour costs. When the American Bakers association adopts its fair practice code embodying possible new working hours and wages, it may be necessary.

Please turn to page three

Norman Baker Tells New Details Of Station XENT

Baker Tells Of Huge Problems And Big Handicaps Overcome In Constructing XENT; Fox Got Away This Time, But Baker Is Still Attempting To Capture Him

To my friends everywhere:

My secretary at the Muscatine office advises me that many readers would like to have news weekly from our big radio station XENT. We will try each week to have news in these columns for you.

I receive many letters asking when we are going to be on the air, and no doubt there are thousands who are wondering and wondering what it is all about—why we have been so long in getting in operation, but a little forethought will satisfy one regarding all delays.

In the first place it was a gigantic undertaking to start to build a radio station which when completed will cost over a quarter of a million dollars during the greatest panic the world has ever known—on top of that I don't believe there is a bank in the United States that would loan me a dollar although I have had to borrow considerable to complete this station. If I do say it myself I believe I undertook this task under conditions that very few men would have ever tried.

When I arrived in Mexico my finances were very low considering the large amount of money it

would take to complete the station and any property one may have had could not be sold at even a fair price if you would want to sell. You would almost have to give it away for nothing. Therefore any assets in such property could not figure in on the building of the station.

I started the main buildings of this station knowing that I did not have enough ready cash money to complete the building to say

nothing of the electrical apparatus and a large Diesel engine generating plant, weighing 100,000 22 feet long, 8 feet high and 6 feet wide, which means many thousands of dollars for that one thing alone.

Fortunately, we were able to build our transmitter and much of the electrical apparatus in our own factory at Muscatine, Iowa. Had we been forced to go out on the market and purchase a transmitter already constructed the cost of this station would have exceeded \$375,000.00 when completed therefore we have saved over \$125,000.00.

We are going along nicely as far as the building and equipment were concerned and depending solely upon the electric company furnishing us a highline to supply us with electricity for power and light. They kidded me along for many months during our first construction period and the farther we advanced in construction the more they enjoyed it, I presume. Then at the important moment when we should have the highline started all plans fell through.

They refused to build the highline and wanted me to build it at a cost of \$10,000.00 and pay them a very high rate for electricity besides.

The station is located on the paved highway between Nuevo Laredo, state of Tamaulipas, and Monterrey. We are located about eight miles or 14 kilometers from the city of Nuevo Laredo. A kilometer is 5-8 of a mile and everything is figured by the metric system in Mexico. Every carpenter carries a metric rule and not the ordinary rule as we use in the United States.

There is also a shortage of stock of all kinds on Iowa farms. Many farmers are in need of horses, some pastures are idle because neither cows nor hogs can be procured.

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PLAN BIG DAM AT MUSCATINE

Need Washington Assent To Start Work On Big River Channel Job

Plans for a gigantic Mississippi river dam at Muscatine are included in proposals recommended by army engineers for deepening and otherwise improving the upper river channel, C. W. Bond, secretary of the Upper Mississippi Waterway Association, declared this week. If approved, the engineers' plans will make certain a nine foot channel to St. Paul.

The project would be included under work to be done in conformance with the administration's \$3,300,000,000 public works bill. It would detail expenditures of possibly one hundred million dollars. Eighty per cent of the money expended would be for labor, according to army estimates, but cost of the proposed dam at Muscatine is uncertain. The proposals calls for 22 other dams along the river.

Please turn to page three

Free Press Offers World's Fair Guide

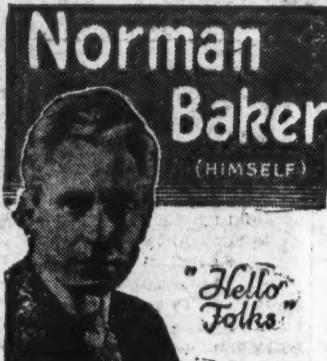
Through special arrangements with the Century of Progress, The Midwest Free Press has been designated as the official distributor of the "Official Guide" for the great Chicago Fair. The 178-page book gives complete information on all phases of the fair, making the visitor's task an easy one to chart a planned visit.

So mammoth is the Century of Progress exposition that a hazardous visit might be made and completed with the visitor missing many of the fair's important exhibits. A glance at the "Official Guide" will obviate that possibility.

Prices of the "Guide Book" are 30 cents if purchased at the Free Press or 35 cents by mail.

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Roosevelt—I want to pat him on the back—he says that his back is up against the doctors—he don't want one in the White House, says he doesn't care much about doctors—that he doesn't need them—and he don't want any of them hanging around—here is another pat on the back—for you Franklin and with such courage as that, you surely ought to make your administration a hum-dinger.

I T ALL COMES—to him who waits—many of my friends throughout the Midwest will remember when I spoke in their cities during my speaking dates that generally the bankers of the local cities did not care much about me—they spent considerable time telling their depositors what a bad fellow I was and why they should keep away from me and why I should not be permitted perhaps to speak in their city—two years have passed since those speaking dates and it doesn't take a smart person to decide now who was the bad fellow, the bankers or me—some of the bankers have been accused of robbing their depositors—stealing the assets—closing their banks—all in all it would have been mighty good if 99 per cent of the depositors had shunned their local banker. We all must learn by experience—the baby that burns its finger on the stove seldom goes near it the second time—millions of depositors have got a good soaking by their bankers and to prevent another drench you should wear a good weather and water proof coverage—the best such coverage I know of is the postal savings bank—then too, all of you should write a letter and tell your friends to write a letter and have your friends tell their friends to write another letter thus keeping up a stream of letters going to your congressmen in Washington urging them for your safety and to prevent another crisis as we have just passed through—to give more flexibility to the postal savings bank—to permit any amount to be deposited and to permit CHECKING PRIVILEGES—then you have nothing but Uncle Sammy's banks 100 per cent safety. Sammy could pay us two, three or four per cent—he would have billions accumulated by our deposits which he could use instead of borrowing through bonds and certificates issued from Wall Street—thus Sammy saves interest on his loans and the depositors get protection for a small interest which is better than a large interest with worries of safety. There is no use to believe that the financial crisis is over because it is not and all bankers will soon be back in the same rut again, but those who took my advice a year before the closing and put their money in postal savings banks are thanking me now, while those who would not heed my advice before the crisis and thought I was just a trouble maker now realize my foresight and vision must have seen the crisis around the corner—I don't mean this in a bragging spirit but merely as a suggestion for the future to believe half what you read in the average daily and read the other half between the lines, remembering always that in America it is impossible for the public to secure facts about trust and monopolies unless you read a mighty few papers in America of which this paper is one, that tells you the truth fearlessly.

"Hello Folks."

SENATORS HEAR HOW HARRIMAN BANK DEPOSITORS LOST MONEY

Hoover Assistant Attorney General Reveals Delays In Reporting False Entries By Harriman; Many Banks Made False Statements

NEW YORK—In a seven-hour session, crackling at times with excitement and once coming near to a fist fight, the Senate committee investigating the Harriman bank failure last week uncovered a mess which almost made the Senators hold their noses.

The Senators got a new view on the rules for handling other people's money, and if did not seem to please them.

They heard that examinations by Federal bank examiners are little more than "matters of form." They learned that false entries on bank books are not at all strange or unusual; in fact, they were told that every bank has at least one such entry.

Nevertheless, the witness added, not more than 10 per cent of the robbing of banks is done by the bank president! Cashiers, clerks and other small fry furnish most of the sinners.

Bank Interference

Nugent Dodds, assistant attorney general during the Hoover administration, was the witness who gave this startling information. He started in to "ride" the committee by claiming that Congress interfered with bank examiners, but when asked for specific cases he said he had left his diary at home.

Three members of the committee, Senators Henry F. Ashurst (Dem., Ariz.), chairman; Mansfield M. Neely (Dem., W. Va.) and Patrick McCarren (Dem., Nev.), immediately declared that they never had taken part in any such work. Senator Daniel O. Hastings (Rep., Del.) said that he had inquired about one case in which an examiner had found fraud, got word that the defalcation was obvious, and refused to go farther.

Undermine Confidence

Mr. Dodds admitted advising U. S. Attorney George Z. Medalie not to prosecute Harriman, saying that this was the right course, because prosecution might have caused a nation-wide bank crash. Senator Neely retorted that this attitude on the part of law enforcement officers had undermined confidence in banks.

Neely insisted that there had been undue delay in prosecuting Harriman.

"I wouldn't say that" returned Dodds. "I don't know of a national bank in the country that hasn't had false entries in its statements

to the public."

Neely professed profound surprise at such a statement.

"You have a lot to learn while you are in the Senate," sneered Dodds.

Whitewash Laid To Dodds

"I hope," returned Neely, "that I haven't as much to learn about that as you have about your business as attorney general, and how to deal with thieves running wild in the country and robbing banks!"

Seek Light On False Entries

On one point the Senators got no light whatever. The false entries of Harriman, for which he goes on trial next week, and showing frauds of \$1,300,000, were discovered by an examiner and reported to the Treasury June 21, 1932. Six months and two days passed before the Treasury

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BENDERS LEAVE FOR EAST

John Bender, 707 East Seventh St., his daughter Amelia, and his son, Alex, pharmacist at Bestenheimer's Drug Store, left Sunday for a motor trip through the east. They will return in about ten days.

RIVER EXCURSIONS START ON TUESDAY

Large crowds are expected for the two excursions from Muscatine next Tuesday by the big sidewheeler "J. S." steamer de luxe. An all day excursion will be made to Davenport leaving Muscatine at 9 o'clock in the morning and returning at 6 p. m. The moonlight excursion will leave Muscatine at 8:30 in the evening returning at 11:30.

The "J. S." leaves a host of friends at St. Louis, having always been considered the Flagship of the Streckfus Fleet.

The "J. S." with steamer chairs, wicker furniture, canopied ceilings, and other deluxe service is in a class by herself on the Mississippi.

Captain Verne Streckfus will be in charge with Captains Hunter and Graham Pilots, and Gus Hale Chief Engineer. Earl Dantin's 10-piece band from New Orleans will play for dancing.

Spread Truth! Pass This Paper On

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Closed Banks Hold 10 Billion Dollars Depositors' Money

WASHINGTON—Figures from the United States Treasury, supplemented by unofficial information, show that of \$44,000,000,000 tied up in banks closed during the holiday, some \$34,000,000,000 is now released for use, being in banks which are open without restrictions.

Rather more than ten billion dollars, however, is still tied up or hampered in closed banks or those open only under restrictions. Three quarters of this sum is in mutual savings banks—in other words, is the property of those who most need their money.

BUTTON FACTORY WORK INCREASES

Employment in pearl button factories in June increased 9.6 per cent compared with May, according to the report of the state bureau of labor.

The companies which report to the bureau—not all concerns submit reports—showed 458 workers employed compared to 418 in May. They reported for last month that 290 men and 168 women were employed, additions of exactly 20 men and 20 women being made to the payrolls. Two button manufacturers reported encouraging conditions while one saw no hope of better business.

BIG BUSINESS ATTEMPT TO NULLIFY LABOR PROVISIONS OF INDUSTRIAL RECOVERY ACT BLOCKED IN SENATE

The American Federation of Labor has sent the following article to the Midwest Free Press with the request that it be printed:

The three original paragraphs of Section 7 of the National Industrial Recovery Act as passed by the House of Representatives and perfected by the Senate Finance Committee provided that every code of fair competition, agreement, and license, set up under the act shall contain the following conditions:

1. That employees shall have the right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, and shall be free from the interference, restraint, or coercion of employers or of their agents, in the designation of such representatives or in self-organizations or in other concerted activities for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection;

2. That no employee and no one seeking employment shall be required as a condition of employment to join any company union or to refrain from joining, organizing, or assisting a labor organization of his own choosing.

3. That employers shall comply with the maximum hours of labor, minimum rates of pay, and other conditions of employment approved or prescribed by the President.

With the intention of preserving the company union as a club against bona fide organized labor, the notorious anti-union National Association of Manufacturers persuaded the Senate Finance Committee to add the following amendment to Section 7:

"Provided, That nothing in this title shall be construed to compel a change in existing satisfactory relationships between the employees and employers of any particular plant, firm, or corporation, except that the employees of any particular plant, firm, or corporation shall have the right to organize for the purpose of collective bargaining with their employer as to wages, hours of labor, and other conditions of employment."

Organized Labor saw at once that this amendment would nullify the company union prohibition in paragraph 2, and immediately waged a fight against it.

The battle on the Senate floor was led by Senator Norris of Nebraska and Senator Wheeler of Montana with the result that the Finance Committee's amendment was stricken from the bill by a good majority.

The Senate is to be congratulated for its action in tossing the anti-union brain storm of the National Association of Manufacturers into the garbage can of legislative rejects.



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Lagomarcino--Grupe Co.

Manufacturers

CITY PARK BADGER REFUSES TO GREET MR. CARL GRIFFIN

The taxidea taxus or badger as he is better known at Weed Park had many visitors this week but he had one special visitor in whom he should have been greatly interested. The visitor was Carl Griffin who captured the badger on his farm, north of Letts, three weeks ago.

Mr. and Mrs. Griffin and all the little Griffins, Donald, Beverly, Elizabeth, Alton and Robert, visited the badger. It was the oldest child, Donald who helped his father get the badger. As the animals are uncommon in this section when Mr. Griffin first saw taxidea taxus coming from a corn field about five o'clock in the morning he thought taxidea taxus was a groundhog, and called for Donald to get a gun from their home.

Not A Groundhog

But when Mr. Griffin saw the badger stand up revealing the white streak or "badge" which gave the animal its name, he knew this was something new to him. He pursued the badger until it was cornered, then, after a preliminary skirmish knocked it almost unconscious with a club. That was when the fun began. The badger almost ripped the bottom from a metal barrel and otherwise displayed its fighting propensities before A. E. Miller, deputy game warden brought it to the park where it occupies a cage next to the raccoons. Its cage however has double the wiring of the raccoons' home.

But as this story started to say taxidea taxus should have been greatly interested in Mr. Griffin. Instead, it simply refused to be concerned, wrapped its forepaws more closely around its head tucked beneath its stomach and almost yawned.

Like some human beings, the badger just refused to recognize people it had met before. Or perhaps it has become a philosopher.

America—The Land Of Grocery Orders

America, once the land of the free, but now the home of 13,000,000 unemployed, may be described also as the land of grocery orders. We do not have the cash dole; we have something worse. Our relief system is unsystematized, as it allows no handling of cash, makes little or no provision for clothing, shelter or medical care, and gives only \$2 to \$4 per week for a family in the great state of Pennsylvania. The country seems to be like a woodchuck in a hole; the harder he digs, the deeper he gets in the hole.—Golden Age.

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\$15

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Farmers Bid With Noose Hung Nearby

At Malinta, Ohio, two thousand farmers assembled to see a fellow farmer's property sold to satisfy a mortgage. From the barn roof they hung a noose in plain sight. A farmer bid 2c for a horse; spectators looked at the noose and were silent. The horse went for 2c, and everything else in proportion. At Deshler, in the same neighborhood, goods levied upon to satisfy a \$400 mortgage brought a total of \$2.17 and were then handed back to the mortgagee.

CHARGE MILLIONS HURT NEEDLESSLY

DETROIT — Because industry "has permitted the desire for profits to win out against humanitarian considerations," thousands of workers have been needlessly killed, maimed or blinded at their jobs, charged Managing Director Lewis H. Carey of the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness, in an address before the National Conference of Social Work.

Twelve years' profits have killed a million men, women and children, he said, and have seriously injured 25 millions by preventable accidents, he claimed, at an estimated loss of \$40,000,000,000 to the nation's wealth.

All but two per cent of these accidents are preventable, he declared.

"The few companies which care for their employees get much publicity, but we never hear of the more than 100,000 shops, constituting the bulk of industry, where prevention is not provided," he said.

MUSCATINE BOND ISSUE
Muscatine came nearer recently floating a new bond issue than many people realize. The money was to be used in improving the city's streets and public property but it failed because some of the large taxpayers objected.

According to original plans \$50,000 would have been raised. At the time Muscatine had something over \$70,000 tied up in closed banks. When or if the banks released the city's money, the bonds would have been retired.

With the new public works program and the bond issue recently put through by the state, residents not only of the city but county as well are anxiously awaiting action by the "powers that be" to see if any of the money will be spent in this city and county.

While taxpayers objected to the city floating a bond issue, it is worth noticing that not a single public protest was filed against the county floating a bond issue for relief work.

REPUBLICANS OWE \$208,044 DEFICIT DEMOCRATS MORE

WASHINGTON — The Republican national committee has reported a deficit of \$208,044 for the second quarter of this year. The statement by J. R. Nutt, treasurer, said there was a balance of \$8,482 in the treasury, but of this \$5,054 was impounded in a bank.

The committee listed obligations of \$10,000 due the national congressional committee; \$65,892 due on loans, and the remainder in accounts payable.

The report filed by Frank Walker, treasurer of the Democratic national committee, showed outstanding obligations of \$528,642 and a cash balance on hand of \$44,051.

PLAN BIG DAM AT MUSCATINE

Need Washington Assent To Start Work On Big River Channel Job

(Continued from page one)
Bigger Barges

With a 9-foot channel, capacity loads on barges could be more than tripled, Bond said. Maximum towing capacity in the existing six-foot channel is 2,000 tons. The deeper channel would permit loads of from 6,000 to 10,000 tons, barge line officials estimate.

Army engineers declared work can be started four months after approval is given.

Editor's Note: Democrats and other citizens of Muscatine and the rest of the First District who voted last November to kick out the Hoover administration should make certain that this section gets its share of the public works contemplated by the government. Last week, the editor of the Free Press wrote as follows to Ed. C. Eicher, Representative in Congress from the First Iowa district:

"Have you made any suggestions or have any public officials or other citizens in this district made any suggestions to you regarding administration of the public works funds? While I understand approximately ten millions of the 30 millions for Iowa have already been allocated, there should be some use made of the fund in your district."

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BAKERS DELAY BIG INCREASES IN COST OF BREAD FOR IOWA

(Continued from page one)
the farm administration will take a firm stand against using any processing tax as an excuse for pyramiding the cost of a commodity to consumers."

RAISE PRICE 50%
ST. PAUL — An increase to 15 cents from 10 cents for two-pound twin loaves of bread manufactured by four large wholesale bakeries of the Twin Cities was announced Monday.

Allies Delayed End Of War To Grab All Spoils They Could

WASHINGTON — This week the State Department made public the heretofore secret diplomatic correspondence revealing the inside story of the last year of the World War.

It showed that Germany and her allies—and more particularly Austria—were willing to quit almost a year before the armistice of November 11, 1918.

Nothing was done, however, largely because Germany hesitated to part with her colonies and Britain, France and the other Allies were squabbling over the prospective spoils.

President Wilson could not induce America's associates to accept his "Fourteen Points" until he threatened to withdraw our troops from the Western Front.

Tens of thousands of lives were lost and billions of wealth wasted while European diplomats and statesmen disputed over details.

"The revelations don't surprise me a bit," said Speaker Henry T. Rainey. "The last few months of the war obviously were over spoils."

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OUR STATESMEN TELL US ABOUT NATION'S ILLS

Rep. Ludlow—There has been increasing exercise, by the Federal Government, of functions which it should never have assumed, and an increasing interference with your daily life and with my daily life. The Federal Government is the influence which looms most menacingly in our lives. We have embarked on state capitalism with a vengeance, and state capitalism is a long step towards socialism. Who dreamed that the power of the Central Government to raise revenues and to expend them would bring about a situation where, on the theory of providing for the general welfare, we should . . . inspect cows for tuberculosis . . . and do a thousand and one things which the Federal Government does today.—Congressional Record, May 9, 1933.

Rep. Browning—We are constantly consolidating the powers of government, and that, too, in an appointed personnel. They are given power to make rules which, insofar as the average individual is concerned, have all the force of law, the power to construe these rules, and the power to enforce them; all the powers a king ever had. Of the over 725,000 persons on the federal pay roll, only one, the President, is elected by the people. The

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MELLON INVOLVED IN 220 MILLIONS TAX REFUND SUIT

WASHINGTON—A District of Columbia judge this week took under advisement a motion for dismissal of the 220 million dollar suit against Andrew W. Mellon and other former treasury officials which charged they helped foreign steamship companies defraud the government of income taxes.

The suit was filed by David A. Olson, a former investigator for the senate committee investigating banking and the stock market.

In addition to Mellon he named Ogden L. Mills, also a former treasury secretary; Arthur A. Ballantine, one time undersecretary; Alexander W. Gregg, treasury solicitor during the Hoover administration, and David H. Blair, former internal revenue collector.

TAX Refunds

Olson claimed that not only did Mellon and other officials fail to collect \$100,000,000 due from the unnamed foreign steamship companies but that they placed the government in a position where it was compelled to refund \$10,000,000.

Charles A. Russell, Olson's counsel, cited the former investigator's contention that the companies were wrongfully permitted to make amended tax returns based on the revenue act of 1921. The suit alleges taxes should have been paid under the 1916, 1917 and 1918 tax laws.

Should Olson win the suit, the treasury might award him up to 10 per cent of the total amount involved. Such a payment is not mandatory, however. He filed the complaint in the name of the people of the United States.

Fined For Stepping On His Dogs' Toes

CHICAGO—Whipping his two police dogs, and stepping on their toes, brought a fine of \$200 to Chester Budzon, 17, before Judge Sheffler. His mother, Mrs. Anna Budzon, was freed of a similar charge.

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| SOAP CHIPS Large Package 19c | GOLD DUST Large Package 15c | GRAPE FRUIT Florida Seedless 2 for 5c |
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MIDWEST FREE PRESS

As We See It

JULY 4, 1933

John Hancock and his courageous associates of 157 years ago stated in the Declaration of Independence:

"When in the course of human events it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation."

"We hold these truths to be self-evident: That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a desire to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present king of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states."

Men have suffered and died since to uphold the same principles. Truly all men are created equal in this country. But sorrowfully, candid Americans must admit the equality ceases soon after birth. We still have abuses and usurpations of authority.

We do not need a new Declaration of Independence in this country. We need a re-affirmation of the document adopted by the Continental Congress on July 2, and proclaimed July 4, 1776.

We, the voters, are America.

UNWRITTEN LOVE LETTERS

There has gone on sale in New York a collection of love letters written in the past by some of the world's most famous people.

The passionate outpourings of such great figures as Lord Nelson, James Lowell, Benjamin Franklin and others are included in the lot.

It is rather pathetic to lay bare the tenderest emotions of men and women who, long since, have gone back to dust.

But if it is pathetic to read the love letters of the great, what would it be to read the love letters of the tens of millions of the obscure?

The sentiments of the great are rendered beautiful and deathless by the lovely language in which they are couched.

But there is no such immortality for the blundering love messages of the inarticulate masses.

The love letter of an insincere but flowery hypocrite may endure down the ages while the clumsy words of a tongue-tied Romeo may draw only ridicule.

A great wealth of affection is symbolized in those letters on sale in New York.

But what an infinitely greater wealth of affection must have welled and bubbled in the walled-in hearts of the inarticulate billions who have lived and loved since the world began.

The love letters of these voiceless multitudes are inscribed in the natures of their progeny.

Unspoken and unwritten, they are the incarnate record of a force by which human life grows better and richer as each generation lives and goes its way.

FACTS AND SCIENCE

Any clever young fellow of today who set out to get a good grounding in the sciences could easily be forgiven for concluding that he was being asked to discard all of his certainties and substitute a somewhat jumbled mess of probabilities, near-probabilities and wild guesses.

A decade or two ago science was dogmatic and positive. It set up certain "natural laws" and they were like the laws of the Medes and the Persians. Certain things were thus and so and no one need argue about it.

To appreciate how the picture has changed you need only consider a speech by Dr. Irving Langmuir, the 1932 Nobel Prize winner in chemistry.

During the last 20 years, he said, science has come to believe that "no natural law has absolute validity" and that "in no absolute sense can anything ever be predicted accurately." The law of cause and effect is no longer with us, and nothing in the universe is securely hitched.

"Some things may be more probable than others," he added, "but you can't say that anything is absolutely true."

It would be hard to over-estimate the importance of this changed attitude, for it carries with it one of the most profound revolutions that the human mind has ever been compelled to pass through. We are not through with that revolution yet; indeed, we have hardly passed its first phase; and before we complete it some of our concepts of man and nature and life and the universe are likely to be altered almost beyond recognition.

Nor is there anything in all of this to depress the speculative soul who likes to feel that there are values which material standards cannot assess and realities which human eyes cannot see. Indeed, the exact opposite is true. It is the ultra materialist who is confounded by this change. How are you going to be dogmatic about the absolute dominion of material things when you cannot have one single certainty about them?

In its long climb up from darkness mankind has passed a great rise, and stands now facing limitless horizons. It has lost its old landmarks—but it has a marvelous chance for adventurous exploration.

THE GOLD STANDARD

When that great man, Herbert Hoover was seeking to retain his job as President of the United States, the public heard how he, almost unaided, saved the nation from going off the gold standard. Like St. George battled the dragon, Mr. Hoover fought to save the United States. Just whom he was fighting was not made clear, but Mr. Hoover's press agents made clear to the voters how the Great Engineer saved us from catastrophe.

Beset by horrific dragons, manfully Mr. Hoover fought them off to save the gold standard for us; not once did he cease his struggle to save America from the terrible possibility of going off the gold standard; thus he saved us from dire trouble; this was just another example of the good Mr. Hoover had done for us; all this was told and re-told in the presidential campaign.

The United States has now been off the gold standard several weeks. Life goes on.

WHY IT COSTS FIVE CENTS

The thousands of persons who buy and read the Midwest Free Press constitute an average slice of the new America. They perceive that certain changes will have to be made in our nation to stop the injustice, graft, persecution and plunder which has made us the laughing stock of the world.

If the Midwest Free Press, like some other newspapers, directly or indirectly sold its news columns to advertisers, politicians and traitorous grafters, it could well afford to sell its product at three cents a copy—perhaps one cent.

There are few wealthy readers of the Free Press. Most of our readers know the value of a nickel. They do not choose the Free Press because of its price. They want independence, editorial integrity, something of the "news behind the headlines," the truth and news which have been suppressed by other newspapers.

Most Free Press readers know a truly independent newspaper will never achieve advertising—the main revenue for most newspapers—from certain advertisers. That is why they gladly pay five cents for the Free Press.

COLORS AND WORDS

Princess Kropotkin, writing in Liberty magazine tells of colors that are suggested in the mind by certain words.

Women, says the Princess, think of love in color terms of pale blue. Men in red. With men, black is symbolic of hatred. With women it is usually yellow. And so on.

To try to translate emotions and feelings into color makes an interesting experiment. But why not reverse it and try to translate colors into words.

What words, for instance would describe that sad morning after dark brown feeling following a night of 3.2 beer?

BATTLESHIPS

The world is hearing a great deal of the need for peace. But France as well as other European nations and Japan are drilling huge armies and building greater battleships than ever before. The United States is also spending millions in war preparations. We will build 34 new battleships at a cost of 230 million dollars.

President Roosevelt's message to 54 nations, advocating disarmament and complete elimination of weapons of offensive warfare, is in full harmony with the plan to build more warships, according to chairman Vinson of the House Naval Committee. Vinson said the warship construction would be started as soon as possible.

Look at your electric light bills. What do you pay per kilowatt hour? In Washington, D. C., where Congress does all the legislating for the district, the top charge is 3.9c kilowatt hour, which rate provides a 7-per cent return on the valuation of the local electric light company.

Our Platform For The People Is:

- 1. Less taxation.
- 2. Fewer State Commissions.
- 3. Universal school books.
- 4. Equity for farmers.
- 5. Lower freight rates.
- 6. Return of river transportation.
- 7. A cleanup of some state institutions.
- 8. More efficiency in public offices.

MID WEST FREE PRESS

Established 1930

J. R. CONNOR, Jr., Editor

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General Features and Hints for Women

MAKE YOUR OWN HATS



If you see one of your smart friends sewing busily away on what looks like a petite version of an umbrella, you can depend on it that she's probably making herself a hat. It's quite the thing nowadays to create hats—gloves, too—to match every costume you own; and since wide brims are the latest news in the millinery world, almost everyone seems to go in for that type.

Sketched are four versions of the millinery mode for summer—all as simple to make as they're flattering to wear. The pensive lady at the upper right is wearing a brimmed hat which can be

made of practically any fabric—cotton, linen, silks, prints and even organdie. (McCall 109). The plaid creation just below is a beach hat of the newest kind—it's air-cooled, you'll notice, for it has just four straps tied in a bow to make its crown. Make it to match your beach togs—and the more colorful, the better. (McCall 109). The other two hats are the new tie-on type—they can be opened up flat for washing and pressing. That's the answer to the summer hat problem—for your youngsters, too, for it comes in "kiddies' headsizes as well as adults". (McCall 112). (By courtesy of The McCall Company).

Can Small Carrots For Best Results

By Mrs. Elma M. Bywater
(Foods and Nutrition Department,
Iowa State College)

While it is advisable in parts of the country where storage conditions are favorable to store carrots and beets for use during the winter, these "favorable" conditions usually do not exist.

Unless storage conditions are good, the carrots or beets will dry out and lose much of their flavor. It is also very convenient to open a can of carrots or beets and have them ready for a meal in a few minutes instead of having to begin the cooking process long in advance of meal time.

Either beets or carrots should be canned before they are too large and as soon as possible after they have been pulled—while they are still fresh and crisp. Small beets should be canned whole and carrots may be, too.

In preparing beets, leave an inch of the stems on and, all of the roots while blanching because this will prevent loss of color. Wash the beets, then blanch them in boiling water 10 to 15 minutes until the skins loosen. Now cold dip them and remove the skins. Pack them into hot jars with 1 teaspoon of salt to each quart. Fill the jars with boiling water, partly seal and process for 1½ hours in a hot water bath, or for 40 minutes in a steam pressure cooker at 10 pounds pressure. Remove from the canner and seal at once.

Carrots should be canned in the same manner. Unless they are old, do not scrape them, but merely wash them vigorously with a stiff brush.

Small carrots are especially delicious when canned in the foregoing manner. If one plans to can carrots, by all means do so before they get too large.

Squeeze a little lemon on your melon—you will be surprised at the difference in taste.

FASHION HINTS

Printed frocks this summer are especially gay. They range from two-color combinations to multi-colored floral designs.

Handkerchiefs, too, are more colorful and larger.

Stockings are lighter, with many new shades including "honey," warm tans, snuff browns, etc.

For tennis many girls are wearing short skirts and rolled socks. Bathing suits are cut lower in the back to allow for more sun tan.

Queen Cotton Sets Summer Mode

BY EMILY BANKS
Worcester Salt Institute

Cotton, Cotton, Cotton! Is the fashion cry for the summer season. Cotton dresses, cotton coats, cotton hats, cotton shoes, cotton bags. Never was there such a vogue for cotton.

It goes everywhere. The smart little pique jackets go over your formal gowns and they go equally well over your sports dresses.

For that matter, your entire formal costume may correctly be made of cotton. Smart New York shops are showing dance dresses of organdy, plain or plaid; of cotton lace; of embroidered organdy or batiste; and even of pique. Dotted Swiss, too, is appearing in informal dance and daylight dining dresses.

There is no doubt about it, it is to be a "cotton" summer!

It has its advantages and disadvantages. It is less expensive to begin with than silk, and it tubs. This latter may or may not be an advantage, depending on how much one knows about it.

The lovely pastel colors may disappear entirely in the first tubbing, and leave a dress of a sad gray-tan, no color at all. This is a case where an ounce of prevention . . . you know the rest. Soak the dress or coat or jacket in cold water, to which a handful of salt has been added,

Laundry Lessons



HOSIERY—particularly silk hosiery—should be washed after each day of use. Proper washing, avoiding harsh home-made soap and careless handling, will appreciably lengthen the life of both silk and woolen hosiery.

Suggestions for Washing

1. Make tepid or cool suds, using mild, pure, white soap or flakes. Very hard water can be softened with a little borax.

2. Put silk stockings or socks into suds and wash quickly by swirling around and squeezing suds through them. Finish quickly—do not soak.

3. Soak woolen hose in lukewarm suds for some time and after soaking transfer to fresh lukewarm suds. Wash by squeezing suds gently through fibers. Do not rub hard.

4. Squeeze suds out without wringing and put hose through several lukewarm rinsings. Then squeeze as dry as possible, without twisting.

5. Hang on line smoothly, to prevent wrinkles and streaks.

Hawkeye Baby Most Healthy But Illinois Baby Most Comely

CHICAGO—Geraldine Haynes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Haynes of Keokuk, Ia., was adjudged the most healthy child when 375 babies paraded before judges at the Century of Progress in a "bathing beauty" contest.

Three-year-old Patricia Downs of Evanston, Ill., won the title of the most beautiful child.

July is a good month to plant or reset iris.

Kitchen-Cuplets

by Della Taylor

If you want your big party to be a success I know of no better way I confess Than to follow the lead of the hotel cooks Besides consulting your cooking books.

If you have never had any experience planning a meal for a large crowd, it will sound like a gigantic undertaking to you. However, there are tricks in all trades and this one is no exception. Most people wonder how hotels always manage to have the proper amount on hand and to serve their guests so beautifully. This smoothness of routine is usually due to that King in his own realm, the Chef.

Menus

The other day I was at a luncheon at the newly reopened Blackstone Hotel, in Chicago. The Blackstone has always been one of Chicago's famous old landmarks and is known the world over for its cuisine.

For your Fruit Supreme, use: 1 watermelon; 3 honey dew melons; 6 cantaloupes and 5 quart boxes of strawberries. With a small melon scoop, make little round balls of melon. Add these to strawberries. Dilute one quart or less of grenadine syrup with your fruit juice and pour over fruit.

Clear Vegetable Soup

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| 25 pounds beef shanks | 2 tablespoons salt |
| 16 bunches carrots | 15 onions |
| 10 stalks celery | 3 heads cabbage |
| bay leaves, cloves and whole peppers, 1 oz. of each | |

Remove meat from beef shanks and crack bones. Put both in large kettle and cover with cold water. Bring to boiling point and then discard all liquid. Hold bones under cold water faucet for a minute. Put all back in kettle and cover with clean water. Make a little bag of cheesecloth and put bay leaves, whole peppers and cloves in it. Add this to meat and let simmer for 3 hours. Dice all vegetables and cook separately in small amount of broth from soup. Add vegetables to soup later. 1 gallon of soup makes about 15 cups. 8 to 10 gallons provides for one hundred and fifty people.

Chicken Hash au Gratin

| | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 15 hens (5 to 6 lbs. each) | 2 carrots |
| 4 pounds butter | 2 onions |
| 4 pounds | tops 2 bunches celery |

Cover hens with cold water. Bring to boiling point and then discard all liquid and wash hens again. Cover with clean water, add carrots, onions and celery trimmings. Simmer about two hours or until tender. Strain, cool and then remove meat and cut in small dice. Make sauce with broth from hens, butter and enough flour to thicken. Put meat from chickens back in pot and pour over it this sauce, adding enough cream and seasoning to taste.

For the potato ring (fastened around either individual portions of chicken or around platter), use:

| | |
|--|--------|
| 15 pounds potatoes | salt |
| 8 eggs | pepper |
| Steam potatoes and rice them. Add the eggs, salt and pepper. Stir over hot stove until well mixed. Sprinkle with paprika and cheese. | |

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for at least twenty minutes. This sets the color and prevents heartaches.

Another summertime grief is perspiration stains. They can be removed, in much the same simple manner. Soak in cold water, adding about a handful of salt to every quart of water. Allow to stand until stains disappear.

Salt, incidentally, has so many household uses it might well be purchased by the barrel. It is excellent for brushing the teeth, gargling and checking or curing a sore throat, getting a sea bath at home.

LIFE INSURANCE RACKETS

From Plain Talk Magazine
(By Permission)

"The Congress shall have power to regulate the business or commerce of insurance throughout the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

The above resolution, providing for an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, was introduced by Senator Robinson of Indiana (no relation to Senator Robinson of Wall Street, the "Democratic" leader), but it was carefully suppressed and played down by most of the newspapers of the East, although it is extremely important to every man, woman and child in the United States.

NOTE—INSURANCE COMPANIES ARE LARGE ADVERTISERS UPON OCCASION.

When a man saves from his income to take care of his widow and orphans in the case of his untimely death, he is performing one of the most sacred acts a family man can perform. He is not only entitled to honest administration of his contract, but to all the protection the government can give them.

Therefore, when the largest life insurance companies in the land are mismanaged, are bordering on insolvency because of financial racketeering from the cesspool of business ethics (Wall Street), he is entitled to all the protection his government can give him.

The present state of the life insurance business calls for Federal regulation. Companies are restricting payments to their "depositors," violating the solemn contract they made when they sold their policies—partly because they have been sloppily managed by executives who draw in some cases as high as \$200,000 a year.

What is the reason that these high salaried executives have fallen down so badly on their job? What can be done to prevent large insurance companies from getting into a shaky condition in future. Kemper Yancey, for many years a general agent (territorial manager) for several large assurance companies, will tell the inside story of life insurance companies in this and future articles.

By KEMPER YANCEY

In presenting this word picture of the life insurance business as it stands today, I am approaching the matter with a sincere desire to uplift and straighten out, rather than to destroy, the good that exists in the business called Life Insurance.

I ask that my readers place themselves in a judicial frame of mind and draw their own conclusions as to whether or not the Life Insurance Business, as it is now conducted, is giving value received for the billions of dollars now flowing yearly from the pockets of people in all walks of life, into its coffers.

And from the facts which I am going to present, based on long experience on the inside of this business, it is apparent that Federal legislation can cure the ills and make of life insurance what the word suggests. I only ask that this fact be communicated to your Senator and your member of Congress.

I am singling out the New York Life Insurance Company as an example of how the big companies manage and mismanage the trust funds entrusted to their care because it is the largest of its kind in the world—not that it is any worse or any better than the rest. From my personal knowledge, the methods of doing business and the results obtained are similar in all companies.

The only difference, is that the blighting influence of Wall Street and its juggling feats in the realm of high finance, affects the larger companies more so than it does the smaller ones—because there is more loot for the House of Morgan in systematically milking the larger companies than in manhandling the smaller ones. That is the Wall Street method and that is why this non-essential part of our national economic life is frequently referred

to as Big Business.

Life Insurance as now practiced is in fact a misnomer, for the vast amount of policies written are payable only at death and "death insurance" would be a more appropriate name. In fact, such would it be called in China, as evidenced by the history of the New York Life when operating in China years ago. Death was used in place of Life after a strange coincidence occurred.

Death Insurance

It seems that soon after the New York Life had opened their offices in China a Chinaman died and when the manager of the Company came to his office the next morning hundreds of Chinamen were there waiting to see him. They were under the impression that the purchase of a Life policy meant a guarantee of life, so after that episode the New York Life changed its operating name in China to the New York Death Insurance Company.

At the end of business, December 31, 1932, the New York Life had 2,182,818 policies for a total amount of \$6,046,868,900, payable only at death against 458,454 policies, for a total amount of \$820,574,900, payable as endowments (at the end of a specified number of years), and 138,099 policies totalling \$337,877,700, payable in case death occurred during a certain number of years, called term insurance. In other words, over 85 per cent of the insurance now written by this company is payable only at death.

In justice to the companies, however, they have insisted that more endowments be bought, but, because of the rather antiquated New York law in regard to commissions and because club memberships of agents are based on volume of insurance, the agents have followed the lines of least resistance and sold volume instead of selling the policies to fit the best needs of their clients.

Many policies amounting to \$10,000 on the ordinary life plan have been bought at an approximate cost of \$250 at age 30, instead of a 20-year endowment policy for \$5,000 at the same cost. Of course, in some instances the \$10,000 policy should have been bought, but in most instances the \$5,000 endowment should have been bought.

The reason for this is plain. The agent gets about twice as much commission for selling the ordinary life policy as he does for the 20-year endowment, besides having \$5,000 more added to his volume of sales, placing him that much nearer club membership. This means participation in a nice trip to a convention, which conventions during the past year cost the mutual policy holders of the New York Life over \$100,000.

To my mind there is a grave doubt as to whether this extra expense to the policyholders is justified. As definite proof that it is waste, let's look at the record of the New York Life for 1932. We find that 19,196 policies, totalling \$62,304,858, have expired because of death. We find that only 7,688 policies, totalling \$10,958,682 have matured as endowments.

Policies Dropped

Against these policies we find others in which the policyholders found themselves unable to complete their contract in the matter, as follows. Number surrendered for cash, 112,622, aggregating \$319,894,900.

The total policies lapsed for non-payment of premiums, 100,737, for a total amount of \$245,354,000, making a grand total of 213,359 policies, amounting to \$565,248,900 of insurance, upon which the policyholders have taken a tremendous loss, comprising surrender charges, medical fees, agency commissions, home office expenses, mortality charges, etc.

It is true—1932 was an abnormal year. In life insurance as well as in every line of business. But we can't take 1928 or 1929, as they also were abnormal years, and would only prove the buying fever that was on at that time.

It takes an abnormal year like 1932 to prove the ability of policyholders to hold on to what they have bought, and to determine whether proper policies in con-

servative amounts were sold and bought in order to meet the test of business conditions throughout the lifetime of the contracts.

I remember very well while being parked in my automobile beside Union Square, New York, a nice-looking gentleman approached me for aid and during the conversation it developed that this broken-spirited man had at one time carried a \$100,000 policy with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, located just across the park.

He had paid approximately \$3,000 a year for eight years. During the fall of 1929 he had lost his business, but before doing so had surrendered his policy for cash to save his business, receiving approximately \$16,000, or a net loss of \$8,000, on the transaction.

Under normal conditions previous to 1932 and the boom years of 1928-1929, we find the average life of policies maturing at death was fourteen years, and the average life policies surrendered for cash or lapsed as only seven years. We can go farther and find the average life of insurance money paid to a widow remaining intact to her benefit has been only seven years.

Old Age Spectre

Another strong argument why life insurance should engage the best thought of our people is because of a statement widely circulated by all companies, and used as a selling argument by every agent, which, if it be a true statement of fact, is in itself an indictment of the business of

life insurance. The question is what becomes of 100 men of age 25 when they reach 65. You have seen the circular many times.

The Insurance Companies' answer is as follows: Thirty-six have died, one has become rich, three are independent, and sixty dependent on relatives or charity.

This is the crux of the whole argument. Have we done our best in solving our problems of old age when such conditions are true? To admit, as the life insurance companies do, this to be a fact that out of sixty-four men reaching age sixty-five, sixty of them are in want, in view of the millions and millions spent by these same men for their protection in old age, shows a waste of effort and money, not to mention the unspeakable sorrow these men must suffer in their dependency for chasing what is in reality no more than a rainbow.

Life Insurance is supposed to be scientific, but companies in their rush for business have practiced a system totally unfair to the average policy holder, whose policy averages \$4,000. They have raised and raised the limits of coverage on single lives to as high as \$250,000 and because the percentage of such risks is small (even though the same premium per thousand is the same), it has caused the small policyholder to bear more than his proportion of mortality charges.

Another feature practiced by the New York Life to determine the justice of same

Please turn to page eight

ADVERTISING WRITERS SPREAD BUNK ON "SCIENCE" TO MAKE PUBLIC BUY

From Common Sense Magazine

(By Permission)

By JAMES RORTY

The mission of the ad-man is sanctified by exigencies of our capitalist economy. His mission is to break down the sales resistance of the breadlines; to restore our prosperity by persuading us to eat more yeast, smoke more Old Golds, and gargle more assorted antiseptics.

In fulfilling this mission it is appropriate that the ad-man invoke divine aid. The god of America, indeed of the modern world, is the scientist. Today it is only in the Fundamentalist Sunday School quarterlies that God wears long white whiskers. In the advertising pages of the popular magazines he wears a pince-nez and an imperial; sometimes he squints through a microscope; or, instead of Moses' rod, he brandishes a test tube. The scripture which accompanies these pictorial pluckings of modern herd responses is austere, erudite, and asterisked with references to even more erudite footnotes. The headline, however, is invariably simple. In it the god says that yeast is good for what ails you.

The god is often a foreign god, resident in London, Vienna, Paris, or Buda-Pest.

Sometimes, as in the case of yeast, the God is appeased by appropriate sacrifices (\$750 f. o. b. London was the price offered one eminent English Medico) and then gives his expert, scientific opinion. But sometimes he goes farther. He proves that the advertiser's product is the best.

Old Gold

The makers of Old Gold cigarettes have gone in heavily for this sort of proof. They have proved recently that Old Gold is the "coolest" cigarette. This last demonstration was made by Drs. H. H. Shalon and Lincoln T. Work, for the New York Testing Laboratories. They proved, using the "bomb calorimeter," the "smokometer," and other assorted abracadabra, that an Old Gold cigarette contains 6576 B. T. U.'s; whereas, Brand X contained 6688 B. T. U.'s, Brand Y 6731 B. T. U.'s, and Brand Z 6732 B. T. U.'s.

What, by the way, is a B. T. U.? It is an abbreviation for "British Thermal Unit"

—a measurement of heat content. If Old Golds contain a fraction of a per cent less B. T. U.'s than the other tested cigarettes, does that make them any "cooler"? Not by a jugful. What does it prove? Nothing, unless possibly that Old Golds contain less tobacco than the other cigarettes.

Nice Smells

Such genial knavery is purchaseable today from a long list of "scientists"—some of them teachers in reputable colleges. Take the eminent Dr. Laird, who recently proved that when 250 housewives were offered four pairs of silk hose of identical quality, but one perfumed with sachet, one with a "fruity" odor, one with Narcissus, and one odorless, 50 per cent of them thought the Narcissus-perfumed hose were of superior quality. If it seems odd that Dr. Laird should devote himself to such trivia, one might point out that Dr. Laird is a teacher at Colgate University and that Colgate is the name of a perfume maker.

Scientists of this stripe are almost painfully eager to show that they are good fellows—that they are prepared to "go along." In a recent speech, Mr. Kettering, research director of General Motors, defended the engineer against the bankers' charge that he is upsetting the stability of business. Said Mr. Kettering: "the whole object of research is to keep everyone reasonably dissatisfied with what he has in order to keep the factory busy in making new things."

The statement may seem startling at first, but the writer inclines to believe that no department of science is more pure, more rigorous than the science of advertising itself. The medical experimenter may have qualms about vivisecting his guinea pigs until he has first anaesthetized them; the biologist may drop a tear over his holocausts of fruit flies; the young Nietzscheans who run the advertising agencies observe a sterner discipline. The science of advertising is the science of exploitation, and in nothing is the ad-man more scientific, more ruthless than in his exploitation of "science." He is beyond the "good" and "evil" of bourgeois morality. Not for a moment can he afford to forget his motto: "Never give the moron a break."

LIFE INSURANCE RACKETS

(Continued from page seven)
is the charge made for quarterly premium privileges. Suppose you owed a bank one thousand dollars, of which you would pay \$250 at once, \$250 in three months, \$250 in six months, and \$250 in nine months.

High Interest

You would find that the interest calculations would be \$3.75 for the three-month accommodation, \$7.50 for the six-months, and \$11.25 for the nine-months accommodation, making a total charge of \$22.50, or an interest rate of 6 per cent.

The New York Life, however, doesn't figure interest that way against the policyholder. They would take 6 per cent interest of \$1,000, which is \$60, add it to the \$1,000, and divide by four, making the quarterly payment \$265, which is in fact 16 2-3 per cent, as the regular banking interest at 6 per cent as shown amounts to only \$22.50.

Their argument for this charge is that it requires four times the cost of collecting, and it would be unfair to the annual premium accounts not to charge more, but isn't 16 2-3 per cent rather steep charge for this service?

It would seem that since J. P. Morgan & Company has representation directly or indirectly on the board of the New York Life (as well as all the other large life insurance companies of New York), and that through his influence he is able to sell millions of dollars of bonds bearing no more than five per cent interest to the company, this question of usury should be threshed out.

Now, let's get to the source of income and amount of same, according to the 1932 operations of the New York Life. We find the net premiums paid by the policyholders amount to \$270,611,742.60; gross interest on premium notes, policy loans and liens paid by policyholders of \$21,132,849.81; and \$16,332,632.69 for supplementary contracts such as disability and accidental death benefits.

This makes the total paid by policyholders in cash of \$308,078,225.10, which is over a million dollars for each working day of the year. To this vast sum we must add \$99,157,679.21, coming from all other sources, such as interest on stocks, bonds and other receipts, making a grand total income of \$407,235,904.31.

Our next inquiry will naturally be to the disbursement side of the ledger. It is here that we find some startling facts. Under the item of death claims we find \$69,687,846.25 has been disbursed. Under matured endowments only \$11,238,054.59. Other disbursements to policyholders for losses, including disability claims and accidental death benefits, amount to \$15,531,348.54, making a total for claims to policyholders of \$96,357,249.38.

These figures do not include \$3,837,869.81 paid to annuitants. However, during the year first year and renewal premiums for this account reach a total of \$14,069,385.91. Add to the above amounts the sum of \$61,856,912.68 for dividends set aside for payment during 1933, and \$93,148,155.82 for surrendered for cash in 1932.

Heavy Surrenders

We find the total payments to policyholders on account of the 1932 operations amount to \$255,200,187.69, against a total cash payment by them of \$308,078,225.10, leaving a balance of \$52,878,037.41, plus the \$99,157,679.21 from other sources as stated above. This makes a grand total of \$152,035,716.82 above the total payments to policyholders to be applied to building up the reserves required by law and operating expense.

Owing to the heavy surrenders and lapses of policies during 1932, the net reserve at the end of 1932 amounted to only \$1,478,585,777, against \$1,483,822,687 at the end of 1931.

When we arrive at the operating expenses we again have many questions appear for our consideration. First, we shall take the agent's commission and remuneration. We find that during 1932 agents received a total of \$12,493,703.86 for commis-

sions, plus \$3,136,508.39 under Nylic contracts (which is extra compensation for longevity of service), making the total paid agents during 1932, \$15,630,212.25. Branch office expenses, medical and inspection fees amount to \$5,441,992.29, which, added to the agents' commissions, makes a total expense as far as the field force is concerned of \$21,072,204.54.

Foreclosures

Now as we get into the Home Office expenses without digging very deep we can see questionable practices that should engage our attention, especially since last year was one of wholesale foreclosures by the New York Life, of mortgages on homes and farms all over the country, which foreclosures must have been sanctioned by the officers of the company.

To get a full understanding of some of the home office salaries we must go back to the time in 1905 when Mr. Chief Justice Hughes had the insurance companies under fire as attorney for the Armstrong Investigating Committee, first real investigation of the U. S.

Loyalty Rewards

At this time John A. McCall was President of the New York Life. To save the unsavory regime that was in control of the company, loyal men to Mr. McCall scoured the country at much expense for proxies from each policyholder to keep Mr. McCall in power. And loyally they have been treated every since the expense of the policyholders.

Soon after Mr. McCall's death, which occurred shortly afterwards, Mr. Darwin P. Kingsley, his son-in-law, became President and remained so up to a few years ago, when he became Chairman of the Board. Mr. Kingsley died last fall, but during the year 1932 he was paid a salary of \$94,109.94.

His son, Walton Kingsley, a second vice-president, received \$25,798.84. His brother-in-law, John C. McCall, a vice-president, son of John A. McCall, received \$54,999.84, and his son, Leo H. McCall, a secretary, received \$18,000, making a total of \$193,904.62 for one side of the ruling house.

Thomas A. Buckner, president, received \$125,399.92, his son, Thomas A., Jr., assistant secretary \$9,999.84, and his brother, Walker Buckner, vice-president, \$55,399.92, making a total for the Buckner family of \$190,799.76.

If you don't care to call this nepotism, you can at least admit Philadelphia has nothing on these gentlemen when it comes to brotherly love. Of the fifteen executive offices of the company, these gentlemen occupy five of them.

Other Salaries

A strange contrast exists also between the campaign of 1907 to retain power when thousands and thousands of dollars were expended for proxies from the policyholders, who in fact own the company, against a total expense in electing directors who in return elect the officers, of only \$398.42 during 1932.

What is said here about the New York Life could be equally told as to operations of other companies such as the Metropolitan, which pays their President, Mr. F. H. Ecker, \$200,000 per year, and his brother, Mr. F. W. Ecker, Treasurer, \$32,500, out of the nickels and dimes of suffering humanity.

We hear much from these same gentlemen about excessive taxes imposed on life insurance, when the total Federal tax amounted to only \$598,255.10 during 1932, against total payments of salaries mentioned to these gentlemen of \$617,204.38. The total taxes of the New York Life, including Federal and State, amounted to \$4,884,342.99, a fraction better than 1 per cent of total receipts. If that had been all the taxes the farm and home owners had to pay last year there would not have been near so many tax sales throughout the land.

In view of all the calculations so far made, and using as a basis the 1931 statement of the company (as the 1932 is not complete as to these items), the New York Life Insurance Company has paid to and

on account of or now holds for its policyholders \$535,000,000 more than the total amount received from them.

In making this statement they fail to explain that interest is a big item in life insurance. Now let's see if we can arrive at the interest on the basis of the 1931 reserves amounting to \$1,483,832,687. Suppose we take 5 per cent of this, and that is about the usual earning ratio. We find that they had a total return of \$64,191,634.35 on their invested reserves for that year, and adding to this a gradual less sum for each year for 87 years, the life of the company, you will find a sum so large as to stagger you and their statement, as stated above, is a reflection on the intelligence of their policyholders, thinking they would not dig out the truth of the matter.

The House of Morgan, since its inception, has blighted more homes, stolen more hard earned money from working people and caused more suicides than any one single agency we know of—not even excepting old Andy Mellon. The life insurance business has been a lucrative field for it.

Every large life insurance company in New York has on its board of directors, men who are directly in Morgan's employ, or who are beholden to him in a business way—men who look after his interests first, last and all the time.

The Mutual Life of New York has John W. Davis, Morgan's personal attorney, and Elihu Root, Jr., son of another Morgan attorney, on its board of directors. In addition it has J. C. Colgate, the soap magnates, whom Morgan can make or break in the market whenever he sees fit. In this same class come S. S. Colt, munitions profiteer, G. F. Baker, Jr., head of the First National Bank and stultified publisher, and Newton D. Baker, another Morgan attorney.

The New York Life had, until his death, Calvin Coolidge, one of the most obedient servants of the Morgan-Mellon dynasty who ever sat in the White House and tractably jumped whenever the real public enemies cracked the whip. It has George B. Cortelyou, Charles D. Hilles, Charles E. Hughes, Jr., and Gen. J. G. Harbord (the Great Economist) — all servants of Big Business and Special Privilege, of which the House of Morgan is the heart and soul, if one can imagine Wall Street having a soul.

Political Power

The Metropolitan has Jeremiah Milbank, former official of the Republican National Committee in the days when it was a tractable tool of Wall Street, owned and controlled by J. P. Morgan and A. W. Mellon. It has Charles M. Schwab, head of the Bethlehem Steel Company, closely interlocked with Morgan's U. S. Steel.

These two concerns, and the Mellon corporations, constituted the most conscienceless and daring of our war profiteers—firms which the Graham (Republican) committee of the House said should be handled as any other traitors in time of war are handled.

Most of the directors of these and other companies are men who themselves go to Wall Street for financing, or whose firms do, at frequent intervals. Morgan rules these people with an iron hand, and forces them to do his bidding on their directors, just as he refuses to let them advertise in publications which tell the truth about him and his kind.

Morgan Blight

To make clear how the Morgan Blight has affected these companies, I have but to point out some of the issues of stocks and bonds which the House of Morgan floated and which the Morgan people on the boards of these life insurance companies "induced" the purchase of.

I am only going to cite a few and will take those railroads which Morgan financing has brought ruin to, and which went to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, admitting they were broke, for a dole to pay off bonds which were then matured and which the House of Morgan was hold-

ing.

The New York Life holds the following securities of this group. All you have to do to find the present market value per \$100 is to refer to the financial pages of any large newspaper.

| | |
|--------------------|--------------|
| Baltimore & Ohio | \$17,728,600 |
| Central of Georgia | 1,817,000 |
| Missouri Pacific | 10,207,000 |
| Florida East Coast | 3,927,000 |
| Southern | 13,684,000 |
| Wabash | 3,569,000 |

Probably not all of the \$844,545,987 worth (book value) of stocks and bonds which the New York Life is holding are of as little value as the aforementioned securities of Morgan-wrecked railroads. But a good many of the other issues are.

The fact that the Roosevelt Currency Inflation plan may make these stocks worth a lot more, as far as market quotations are concerned, is no reason why the same looters of railroads, banks and insurance companies should be allowed to continue their looting.

Nothing short of a Federal Life Insurance Commission or a governmental regulatory body for insurance companies under some other name, will solve this most vital problem of the American people.

No Salary Claim

The President of the New York Life draws \$117,066, and the chairman of the Board \$125,000. A man is supposed to draw \$3,000 a year for the labor he performs and the rest of his salary for what he knows. Certainly a President who lets his company be looted by Wall Street swindlers to the extent the New York Life has been looted has no claim even to the \$3,000 a year.

Now, as to the Metropolitan Life. Its President gets \$200,000, its general counsel \$125,000, a vice president \$55,000, etc., etc. Yet they have permitted their company load up on these stocks and bonds to the extent of \$1,470,424,171, some of which Morgan-esque railroad investments are as follows:

| | |
|-----------------------|--------------|
| Baltimore & Ohio | \$24,893,000 |
| Missouri Pacific | 12,702,000 |
| Central of Georgia | 5,253,000 |
| Florida East Coast | 2,112,000 |
| Pittsburgh & West Va. | 1,330,000 |
| Southern | 21,527,000 |
| Wabash | 10,780,000 |

Coming to the Mutual Life of New York, and we must not confuse this with the Mutual of New Jersey (which has not been reached by the Morgan Blight), its president draws \$125,000 a year (\$122,000 for what he knows), its vice president \$45,000, and its general counsel \$40,000.

Yet this concern is holding \$545,176,551 worth of stocks and bonds, some of the Morgan issues of which are:

| | |
|--------------------|--------------|
| Baltimore & Ohio | \$14,022,000 |
| Florida East Coast | 1,255,000 |
| Missouri Pacific | 2,750,000 |
| Wabash | 3,390,000 |
| Southern | 13,592,000 |

Old Age Clubs

Figures don't lie, but you can make them fool the unconcerned. It is my honest opinion that the moment the American people become concerned about their life insurance they will at least make some adjustments as they have their banks, and will probably consider buying rights into old age clubs at far less expense and less waste than they now are accomplishing through life insurance.

Each state or subdivision thereof could have different clubs for different classes of occupations, so when we reach the age of 65, instead of 60 out of 64 of us being dependent on relations or charity, we can manfully walk into a club where all dues have been paid in full, and associate with the people of our own standards and feel, by living to a ripe old age and enjoying the benefits of our labors, we are not imposing ourselves on anyone.

A great many of these homes now exist, where only a small amount, from \$1,000 to \$2,000 is required for admission and something like this may be the next great sociological undertaking of our new era.

THE GREAT PRESS CLUB ROBBERY

From Plain Talk Magazine
(By Permission)

By ROBERT MORRIS

One of the most astounding scandals, which have been all too prevalent during our Black Duodecim of Mellon and Morgan has been going on right under the noses of the entire press of the nation.

And, not a word has the press printed about it.

Not a whisper has it raised against the swindling of hundreds of its faithful employees—the boys who handle the news from its nation's capital in the most efficient manner that any news has ever been handled.

I refer to the robbery of hundreds of newspapermen and several thousand investors in New York, Boston, Philadelphia and way stations, in what should go down in history as the Great Press Club Robbery.

This is the "high finance" practiced by Harris, Forbes and Company of Pine Street, New York, a subsidiary of the Chase National Bank. Fake appraisals, pretenses, and other violations of the law were a common occurrence with this concern which is now known as the Chase Harris, Forbes Corporation.

Back in the early part of the last decade, those who control the destinies of the National Press Club in Washington, un-exclusive club which entertains Presidents, Senators, and cub reporters alike, conceived the idea of building a magnificent home of its own on the site of the old, historic Ebbitt House. They were then renting quarters in the Albee Building, just across Fifteenth Street from the Treasury Department.

The building they conceived was estimated by architects to require four million dollars to build. The land was held at two million. Such a project as raising six million dollars was obviously far beyond the capabilities of working scribes, so they did the logical thing and called in financial experts.

Eventually, Harris, Forbes and company secured control of the financing of this project. Not content with raising the six million dollars necessary to buy the land and build this handsome structure which is now one of the show places of the City of Washington, they sold securities to a total of \$10,742,701. Just where the other \$4,742,701 went has never been determined.

A Fraud

Literature put out by the Harris, Forbes and Company in selling an issue totaling \$6,250,000 of first mortgage sinking fund 5½ per cent gold bonds, was obviously a fraud on everyone of the victims who bought these securities. Read this paragraph in their printed literature:

"These Bonds will be secured in the opinion of counsel, by a First (closed) Mortgage on the land, building, and fixtures owned in fee. The Real Estate Title Insurance Company of the District of Columbia and the Columbia Title Insurance Company will issue their title guarantee policy in the amount of \$6,250,000, the total issue under this mortgage, guaranteeing that the mortgage securing these Bonds is a first lien on the real estate owned in fee. Messrs. Harry Wardman, James D. Hobbs, and Thomas P. Bones, of the Wardman Companies, large building owners and operators in the City of Washington, D. C., have APPRAISED THE ENTIRE PROPERTY AT A VALUATION OF \$10,792,335."

Compare this fake appraisal of \$10,792,335 with the actual value of the property as appraised by the tax assessor of the District of Columbia:

| | |
|----------|-------------|
| Land | \$2,723,370 |
| Building | 3,800,000 |
| Total | \$6,523,370 |

The head thieves of Halsey-Stuart and Company have been indicted for this very kind of thing in connection with the Mayflower Hotel—in a similar misstatement of value given in order to induce victims to buy securities under false pretenses.

Fine Italian Hand

The fine Italian hand of Harry Wardman, who built the Mayflower Hotel and who was mixed up with the Halsey-Stuart fraud, is seen in the Press Club robbery, also.

The National Press Building is the largest privately owned office structure in Washington, D. C., and was erected by the National Press Building Corporation. It was designed to be and has become the national headquarters for the Press and it houses the Washington offices of a large majority of the principal publications in this country, as well as agencies of foreign publications and news agencies.

The National Press Building occupies a plot at the corner of Fourteenth and F Streets, N. W., Washington, D. C., fronting approximately 269 feet on F Street and 150 feet on Fourteenth Street and having a total ground area of about 42,500 square feet. This location is directly opposite the New Willard Hotel, within one-half block of Pennsylvania Avenue, and is one of the most valuable and central in Washington.

The building is a monumental structure of fourteen stories containing over 205,000 square feet of office space. A theatre containing over 3,400 seats, which has been leased to the Fox Theatres Corporation for a period expiring in 1962, occupies the lower interior and rear portion of the building. The outside portion of the ground floor, with the exception of entrance lobbies, is devoted to stores and shops and the second to twelfth floors, inclusive, are designed for general office purposes.

The building also serves as the home of the National Press Club which occupies extensive quarters on the thirteenth and fourteenth floors, including a large auditorium with a seating capacity of approximately 1,000.

Fake figures on estimated income and out-go were given. For instance, they estimated the gross income as \$893,624 when their statement of October 15, 1932, shows it to be only \$570,814.40. They estimated operating expenses as \$215,202, whereas the statement shows \$228,109. They estimated the money available for interest, taxes, etc., as \$678,422, and the annual interest charges as \$343,750. The actual fact is that the net available for interest and other charges was only \$220,647.40, and the interest charges amounted to \$419,025.89.

The gross deficit in annual operating expenses to and including October 15, 1932, is given as \$1,993,776.59.

On October 15, cumulative dividends on securities issued, which were then in arrears, amounted to \$510,000; the sinking fund installment on the first mortgage bonds amounted to \$16,000; and on the second mortgage bonds, \$51,500.

Chase, Harris and Forbes had succeeded in loading this six million dollar property up with \$10,742,701 worth of securities, which made the interest and dividend charges too heavy a load for any business property to carry, as follows:

| | |
|-------------------------------|--------------|
| First Mortgage Bonds | \$6,250,000 |
| Second Mortgage Bonds | 2,200,000 |
| Debenture Bonds | 300,000 |
| 12,427 Shares Preferred Stock | 1,242,700 |
| One Share Common Stock | 1 |
| Collected from Fox Theatre | 750,000 |
| | \$10,742,701 |

Of these 12,427 stock-holders, many are newspapermen who invested their life savings or who denied themselves many of the comforts of life in order to invest in what they thought was going to be their building.

A Receiver

The dream of the newspapermen of a home of their own was rudely shattered on October 17, 1932, when the milked and mulcted corporation went into a receivership. While Chase, Harris and Forbes were selling these padded securities to the public, they were pointing to rental of six floors for government offices by Mr. Andrew W. Mellon, who had a habit of using his official position to help Wall Street firms swindle the general public in stock

market swindling operations. As soon as the Chase, Harris and Forbes had taken all they could get out of this building, these government rentals were withdrawn, leaving the building more than half vacant.

An exorbitant rental is asked by those in charge of the Press Building at the present time, or what three to four times the equivalent office space can be had for in other parts of down-town Washington. It is said that the rental scale is held up as the basis for alleged earning possibilities.

If this is true, it is adding insult to injury because there are too many office buildings vacant in Washington to maintain any such scale.

A detailed description of the way this high financing has been carried on might be interesting to the general public as well as to those who have been milked in the great Press Club Robbery.

The first mortgage of \$6,250,000, closed sinking fund 5½ per cent is dated April 15, 1950. The New York Trust Company is the trustee under the mortgage. Harris, Forbes and Company are the paying agents. The circular on these bonds contains this statement: "Messrs. Harry Wardman, James D. Hobbs and Thomas P. Bones of the Wardman Companies, large building owners and operators in the City of Washington, D. C., have appraised the entire property at a valuation of \$10,792,335."

Harry Wardman, James D. Hobbs and Thomas P. Bones estimate the annual earnings of the corporation to be as follows:

| Gross income estimated as above | \$893,624 |
|--|-----------|
| Allowances for operating expenses, maintenance, insurance and taxes, excluding Federal taxes | 215,202 |

| Net available for interest, Federal taxes, etc., before depreciation | \$678,422 |
|--|-----------|
| and then the circular says, "we recommend these bonds for investment" over the name of Harris, Forbes and Company, New York; Harris, Forbes and Company, Boston; Harris, Forbes and Company, Montreal, and Harris Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago. | |

It also contains this statement "although not completed until late in 1927 it was approximately 80 per cent rented and occupied on April 1, 1928." A large part of the occupancy, however, was the Government on a temporary basis.

The circular also stated that the list of tenants includes the U. S. Treasury Department, income tax division. These facts were taken from a letter of John Hayes Hammond addressed to Harris, Forbes and Company, printed with the circular folder.

Sunken — Not Sinking

The Seaboard National Bank of New York was designated as trustee of the 6½ general mortgage sinking fund gold bonds in the amount of \$2,200,000 dated April 15, 1928, and maturing April 15, 1948. It was issued through Faxon, Gade and Company, of Boston, Mass.

The circular letter issued by Faxon, Gade and Company, contains a number of paragraphs verbatim the same as the letter issued on the first mortgage. The letter of the Harris, Forbes and Company, however, does not contain the usual clause of financial advertising, to wit, "the statements contained herein although not guaranteed have been obtained from sources which were considered reliable and accurate."

The Chase National Bank took in the Seaboard National Bank and thereby became the trustee for the second mortgage bondholders. The receiver was appointed of the National Press Building Corporation on October 17, 1932, and the advertisement of the bondholders' committee formed by the Chase, Harris, Forbes group states that such appointment was "with the approval of the members of this committee."

Bond Default

However, the receiver did not segregate

the rents for the benefit of the first mortgage bondholders until after November 30, 1932, and during the interim of his appointment his report shows receipt of \$84,297.53 during which time the operating expenses were \$36,545, leaving \$46,444.16 as gross profits prior to interest on mortgages and/or depreciation, to be added to the cash of \$128,114. There was a default on the second mortgage bonds on April 15, 1932, but no action was taken and no committee appointed until November, 1932.

In the advertisement the Harris, Forbes Committee stated that they have no connection with any other committee for these bonds or other securities of the corporation when as a matter of fact the Chase National Bank is the successor trustee for the second mortgage bondholders which are securities of this corporation.

The National Press Building Corporation was organized under the laws of Delaware in 1925. It had outstanding issued stock at this time of 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock at \$100 par, authorized 20,000 shares, issued 12,427 shares. No dividends have even been paid on the preferred stock. The common stock has 20,000 shares authorized, and 19,973 shares issued, owned by the National Press Club of Washington, D. C., Inc. There is \$6,220,000 of the first mortgage bonds now outstanding and \$2,175,000 of the second mortgage now outstanding. The balance has been met by sinking fund.

More Bonds

There is also outstanding \$300,000 debenture bonds non-interest bearing and are junior to the preferred stock and are to receive one-quarter of all dividends declared.

The Chase, Harris, Forbes Committee of the first mortgage bondholders has George Ramsey as chairman. He is the vice-president of the Chase, Harris, Forbes Corporation, and M. H. MacLean, vice-president of the Harris Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago, Ill., is also on their committee. The Chase National Bank is designated as depository. The Chase National Bank is also the successor trustee for the second mortgage bondholders.

There is an independent bondholders' committee formed for the first mortgage bonds which have no affiliations with the original issuing house of either the first or second mortgage, or with the depositaries or trustees of either of the first or second mortgages.

The members of the independent first mortgage bondholders committee consists of leaders in their respective fields.

THE LIVING DEAD

By A. NEWTON PLUMMER

1917

Doughboys kill
With savage thrill.
Comrades die
To weird cry
Of roaring shell
And sink to hell
Unafraid—
In the Army
Of the War God.

1929

Stocks soar high
Suckers buy;
Gamblers win,
Officials grin.
Men are bold
With Midas gold
Unafraid—
In the Army
Of prosperity.

1933

On every street
Strong men, and weak,
Panhandling doles
With bitter souls
And desperate eye;
No way to die
Afraid to live—
In the Army
Of the Unemployed.

"SAY YOU SAW IT IN THE FREE PRESS"

Politicians Not Deceiving Women of United States

From Common Sense Magazine
(By Permission)

By EUDORA RAMSAY RICHARDSON

Over 60,000,000 women in the United States are observing the effects of the depression from the comparative objectivity of the home. Many of them, as this keen observer points out, are coming to independent radical conclusions. A favorable balance of trade means nothing to the average woman but starving children and sweatshop conditions mean something very real.

A very intellectual man said to me the other day that he believed women are not interested in economics. His conclusion seemed to have been reached after a dinner party at which four men of the writing craft and their wives had been in attendance. The men had spent the entire evening solving the problems incident to the depression, and the women had sat dumb before their superiors.

Several plausible explanations for the incident occur to me. Certainly women, having only recently begun thinking in economic terms, frequently hesitate in the presence of men to express themselves on questions that involve business. Or it may be that the four women involved, though intelligent enough, were too comfortably conditioned and too aware of their own security, because of provision by competent males, to bother their brains with matters that seemed not to concern them.

My findings, based upon contact during the past year with business and professional women in all parts of the country and with other women who are for the first time realizing the insecurity of their position under the prevailing order, lead me to a conclusion diametrically opposed to that of the intellectual gentleman of the editorial craft. Women are not only interested in economics but are studying the subject with such open minds that they are advocating reforms far more radical than those the laity among men are ready to espouse. The phenomenon is capable of simple explanation. We have not been in business and in politics long enough to cut ruts so deep that escape is difficult or to inherit traditions that permanently clog our mental machinery. Because we have had little part in creating the disastrous conditions, as critics we occupy a position of singular strength. Few of us have experienced the intoxication that amassing great wealth has exerted upon men. Our training, moreover, has been along humanitarian and welfare lines vastly different from the course of big business in America. As I have spoken before audiences, I have found the men holding to the belief that the old system has yet vitality enough to effect a return of the good old days; while women are committed to a prosperity basically more nearly sound and better distributed than that which prevailed prior to 1929. Women have little sympathy with quack remedies that may patch up the ailing body politic so that the real cure need not be administered till the doctors of a later generation are ready to practice upon the case. They want assurance of a new day when clever gyrations and exploitation of human beings cannot bring about great fortunes for the commercial tricksters.

Women Are Optimists

Though we have a bit of the ruthlessness characteristic of the novice and though our competence is similar to that ascribed to the new broom, the dominant maternal instinct, which protects while its disciplines, saves us from revolutionary classification. We optimistically believe that an enlightened electorate can effect changes without violence and without vengeance upon the groups that in the past have ruled through usurpation of power. Intelligent bodies of women, moreover, are

proceeding step by step upon the basis of study and scientific investigation of both the system and the conditions that system has brought about. As far as I know not one organization of business men has undertaken a thorough study of economics; while three great national organizations of women have set themselves the task of lifting their membership to a degree of economic literacy, and countless other isolated groups of women have shown a fine spirit of emulation.

Speaking unofficially, though upon the basis of my contacts with representative women, meeting in conventions and in state and regional conferences, I believe that the thinking women in America—and there are many, though not necessarily the wives of the masculine intelligentsia—are individually endorsing a program that involves stabilization of currency, international tariff adjustment, such taxation as will eliminate exorbitant profits and the incomes that now repose in the higher brackets, the abolition of stock exchange gambling, federal provisions for old age, minimum wage legislation, federal laws against child labor, compulsory unemployment insurance, and the establishment of a national economic planning board that will prevent business from continuing its crazy antics. In addition, our humanitarian background leads us to advocate relief for the poor fellow who bought his house or his farm on the installment plan and is now struggling to pay what is equivalent to two dollars in current money for every dollar of indebtedness incurred to enable him to purchase a piece of real estate for which there is no market today.

Unlike men, women are sadly lacking in reverence for the institutions of the past, perhaps because our fathers instilled into boys, not girls, the American business traditions they deemed worthy of hallowing. So we are not converts to the belief that what has been must continue because of some intangible quality of holiness. Now that we are studying the unsavory history of finance in America, we are heretically unimpressed when a great New York bank enunciates its doctrine of original sin by declaring that "natural economic forces must be allowed to run their course." The whole system, with its credit inflation, its artificial stimulation of demand, its over-production of supply, its concentration of wealth and power into the hands of an unwise few, seems to us far from natural. It has no apparent claim to be allowed to continue upon the course it has cut for it self.

A Natural Hatred of Ruthlessness

To women the Gold Standard isn't a sacred symbol. If it is true that the supply of the glittering metal is not sufficient for its international maintenance, we, who are constantly called upon to make adjustments, are not appalled by the thought of a substitution. Moreover, we are willing to give the Stable Money Association's program a try-out in the hope that something can be done about the fluctuating value of the dollar. There seems to us to be nothing natural about an economic course that causes what was one hundred cents in 1913 to be worth forty-five cents in 1920 and ninety cents today.

Fortunately, women have not inherited their convictions concerning the tariff from Democratic or Republican fathers or adopted them because of early party alignment. With no outmoded mental trappings and little knowledge of the mental processes of the early protectionists, we advocate such international economic disarmament as will pave the way for the opening of world trade, and we have little patience with any program of American prosperity that involves adversity for other nations. So it happens that practically all the women with whom I have been

thrown who have gone at all into the question of foreign debts are in favor of cancellation, and that those who have not devoted enough time to the problem to let themselves express an opinion are not guilty of the bigoted platitudes in which the man on the street indulges.

It is no accident that women are advocating a program for decentralizing wealth. We are not apprentices in welfare work. We know the suffering the masses have endured even when American prosperity was being shouted from the housetops. We know how the great corporations have fought measures that have been designed to improve the worker's condition. We have dispensed soup and sandwiches, clothes and fuel until the very thought of perpetuating a system that makes charity necessary is nauseating to us. In recent years the veil has been lifted from our eyes, and we have come to see that if exorbitant profits were not permitted, the worker would be more likely to receive a just share of the income that he helps to produce, and that if the incomes in the higher brackets and inheritances were more heavily taxed, there would be sufficient funds with which the government could provide for old age pensions and the care of dependent children and incompetents.

It is a natural corollary that we should shed no tears if the Stock Exchange—or certainly Stock Exchange gambling as it now exists—were abolished. Some of us have taken the trouble to read the gloomy history of Wall Street—the account of how the knowing wolves have devoured the ignorant lambs, of how great fortunes, from Jacob Little's and Daniel Drew's to those that have been more recently amassed, have been the products of bribery, forgery, trickery, and manipulations that have resulted in the annihilation of opponents and the starvation of the innocent. The merciless and cruel aspects of the money game are not to women's liking. Now that we understand the machinations, we are in favor of a program that rewards aptitude, ability, and application rather than cunning.

Unemployment Insurance

Though we realize that compulsory unemployment insurance is merely a palliative and would not be necessary in an equitably organized society, we are in favor of it as an expedient that should be set up now. As long as business creates a surplus, some of that surplus should be used to protect the worker as well as the executive and the stockholder. In order that the scheme be free from the undesirable characteristics of a dole, the worker should make his regular contribution to the fund. Whereas the wage loss in 1930, according to Professor Leiserson's figure, amounted to ten billion dollars, the dividends and interest increased by four hundred millions. In the first eight months of 1931 the dividends and interest were higher than they had been in 1929, though the wage loss had risen to between fifteen and twenty billion dollars. If at the beginning of the depression some of the money that was used for dividends had been diverted to the workers, consumption would not have decreased so disastrously as to bring on the baffling distress of later years. Likewise minimum wage legislation and the barring of children from factories, fields, and mines, aside from its humanitarian aspects, would be good business in that it would increase the spending power of the consumer and provide more jobs for adults.

I have met no woman who is terrified by the suggestion that a national economic planning board be established by means of which business would be regulated and restrained, though many recognize the dangers involved in such an institution if it

should be dominated by the capitalists. Perhaps it is because we have so infrequently contacted laissez-faire that we can contemplate its departure without sorrow. We are certain that in the home unbridled individualism would be disastrous. We have seen what it has done to American business, what with competitive manufacturers producing three times as many shoes as the people can consume and in one year twice as many automobiles as could be absorbed on a replacement market, with real estate promoters building new houses that old may be untenanted, throwing up office buildings that become a drug upon a glutted market, and with factories springing up in good times to fill no apparent need. Therefore, women have little difficulty in seeing that without control and planning industry will continue to bring on the economic cycles that have marked the progress of our history, and we see no reason, since the old method has admittedly failed, not to try a new, even though many adaptations and changes may be necessary before a workable plan is developed.

Of course every generalization I have made concerning the economic thinking of women is dangerous and capable of immediate disproof by the citing of individual women who are following along the path beaten hard by the makers who are following along the path beaten hard by the makers of American business. What can not be gainsaid, however, is that groups of women are studying independently and thinking independently and reaching conclusions they are not afraid to express. Naturally enough, these thinking women, though their numbers are increasing, constitute a minority. Yet America knows the power of the organized minority, which in our history has brought about both peaceful and bloody revolutions. The suffrage was brought about by a handful of women inspired by a religious fervor. Causes in America, from the American Revolution, the Civil War, to the enactment of the Eighteenth Amendment and its inevitable repeal, have never succeeded without the injection of a moral issue. Women, moreover, have never been able to throw themselves whole-heartedly into any reform that did not involve the real or imagined alleviation of somebody's suffering. Campaigns initiated by chambers of commerce for bringing new industries into the cities, reorganization of state and municipal governments, balancing the federal budget and the like, important as they may seem to men, leave women utterly cold. In the program for economic readjustment, however, are all the elements perennially conducive to the arousing of women. Concrete examples of human suffering are day by day fanning the flames of our zeal. While the rich are still summering in the frigid zone and wintering in the tropics, we see little children sweltering or freezing in city tenements. All about us are men and women seeking work and not finding it, while their children are suffering not only for the equipment that will give them a chance to cope with future problems but also for the necessities of life. We are watching the pitiable, though less dramatic, struggles of the white collar group to pay off mortgages assumed on a high market when salaries were adequate to meet the installments, and we are seeing them finally lose the savings of years. Obviously, it is clear that something must be done and done quickly.

I verily believe that the intelligent minority that has learned to think will not stop until its program has been translated into law. Though I am sure that women are lifting themselves out of economic illiteracy, it remains to be seen whether or not we can become effective citizens in the crisis.

CHARGES PLOT REDUCED ALL FARM PRICES

BANKS CAUSED DEFLATIONARY FARMERS' ILLS

Congressman Traces All Farm Troubles To Financiers

By E. S. Hand of Tama, Iowa
Member of U. F. F. A.

(Continued from last week)
It was during these two years, eight months, and four days, with the proceedings of this bankers' meeting hidden, covered, concealed, and withheld, that the propaganda was started to confuse, bewilder, and mystify the cause and under which the manipulating financiers lead their tools, cat-paws, and puppets to speak as parrots speak, and to repeat after them in blind, vacant servient stare before the people of the country, "this panic is all a mystery." Bandit raiders of the range never hid to deeper caverns. Gang murderers of a city never crept to blacker darkness to cover highway robbery or conceal cold-blooded murder than the international financiers and bankers who maneuvered from afar or pulled the manipulating wires from behind screens and curtains, directing their tools and puppets in the secret bankers' meeting and on the servant Federal Reserve Board fawning to do their will and bidding.

Roosevelt's Work

But now after their appeals to Coolidge and after their supplications to Hoover in vain, the farmers are at last to be rewarded for their Christian fortitude and endurance, for their long wait and vigil. They have appealed to President Roosevelt. He has called Congress in special session charged with the one first and paramount duty of providing for farm and industrial relief. Congress had convened in obedience to the call and had determined and agreed upon the cause, the deflation and contraction of money and credits; and has likewise agreed and prescribed the remedy, expansion of the volume and supply of money. The farm bill has been enacted providing for a \$2,000,000,000 loan in the name of farm relief, available to somebody, and for crop control by the allotment plan; and Congress has conferred upon the President special powers to expand the currency and thereby raise values and the price level and restore the buying and consuming power. But the powers delegated and conferred are subject and dependent upon the "assent" of the Federal Reserve Board and banks, and further upon international agreement and the discretion of the President to issue currency non-interest-bearing notes to expand the volume and supply of money.

Farmers Still Owe

We are now in the administration of the bill and the farm-mortgage holders are being paid with interest guaranteed. But the farmers are still left owing the debt. The allotment plan provision for raising less to have more is being postponed for another year. The international financiers and bankers, the misers, and grasping Shylocks, who brought the panic upon the country and who are still controlling the Federal Reserve banks remain stubborn and hardhearted, still claiming their relentless pound of flesh and refusing their "assent" and will not let the people go; and the revaluation of gold and the remonetization of silver, alternative measures to expand the currency, are held to await international agreement and the consent of other nations; and the President has not seen fit to exercise

JOIN NOW

ACT TODAY



L. A. Loos, Pres.
Hedrick, Ia.

TOBACCO EXPORTS SUFFER BIG LOSS FOR U.S. GROWERS

As a result of monopoly policies, high import duties, and preferential tariffs it is estimated that approximately 150,000,000 pounds of all types of American tobacco were displaced in the world market by substitution of other tobaccos in 1932.

Even if these restrictions were removed, American growers might not regain all the markets they have lost. Tobacco specialists in the United States Department of Agriculture point out that whenever consumers as a group turn from the use of an established blend of products to a new blend even though the causes which induced them to turn away from it are removed.

Yet it is believed that a substantial part of America's export losses might be recovered through modification of the many trade restrictions that have so vitally impaired the export markets. The superiority of the American exported tobacco is generally recognized, marketing specialists say, and even though some of the nations that have been good customers for American tobacco continue to encourage domestic production of the leaf, American types would find an increased outlet if permitted to compete on a basis more nearly equal.

The powers conferred in his discretion to issue United States currency notes for the purpose and object contemplated as provided in the farm-relief bill.

Is It Relief?

But now without the expansion step taken, the farmers are called to witness the rise of values and the price level as the fulfillment of a promise of relief. But faith without works is dead. If the powers conferred are not promptly exercised or if there is any wavering to create a doubt as to what remedy will be resorted to, the higher values thus gained will decline and fall to the level from which the rise was taken. But this higher price level is not only psychological, wavering, and uncertain, it may be augmented by speculative maneuvers, always temporary and hazardous, unreliable, undependable as a stable basis. And it may be, and probably is, supported by secret Federal Reserve operations or a concerted bank-credit movement to prevent the issue and circulation of actual money more difficult of manipulation and control.

There is nothing in this higher price level to warrant hesitation or delay in resorting to the expansion measure as agreed, determined upon and provided for as the means to increase the volume and supply of money and raise values and the price level, and thereby restore the buying and consuming power. This same price rise has occurred and even advanced to higher stages at three different times since the year 1920 and as often has been traced to the secret operations of the Federal Reserve Board, and has always been followed by a decline.

Dosing Sheep For Worms Cuts Losses And Better Wool

Early summer is a desirable time to treat sheep and lambs for the removal of stomach worms which cause unthriftiness and sometimes deaths in farm flocks, says the United States Department of Agriculture. During warm weather the stomach-worm eggs in the manure of infested animals hatch in a few days and the larvae crawl up on grass blades where they are swallowed by healthy sheep and lambs as these animals graze.

Infested flocks in Central and Northern States should be dosed with copper-sulphate solution at intervals of from 20 to 30 days, and in the Southern States every 2 weeks. In case the flocks are also infested with tapeworms, a mixture of copper sulphate and nicotine sulphate should be used.

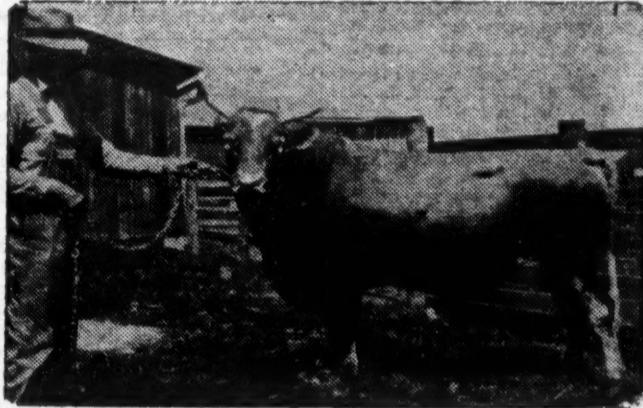
If the flock is not doing well, it is a good idea to have a local veterinarian visit the place and see if there are complications that require treatment other than that used for removing parasites. Further information concerning parasites of sheep and control measures may be obtained from the United States Department of Agriculture.

Changing the flock from old to fresh pasture is an aid in the control of stomach worms. Treated flocks go into the breeding season in better condition than flocks not treated. Treated sheep also yield more wool per fleece than those injured by parasites.

After the drastic slump and price fall in 1920, beginning early in the year 1924, by the time of the presidential election in November, prices had been suddenly increased and doubled following which prices fell again. This price rise of 1924 has been shown caused by

Please turn to page fifteen

A Good Iowa Bull



Here is the kind of herd sire that is helping build Iowa's best dairy herds. This Guernsey bull was recently proved by production records of his daughters in the Garnavillo Cow Testing Association. The bull's daughters averaged 498 pounds of butterfat each, or 63 pounds more than their dams.

PLANT GARDEN CROPS IN JULY

Corn, Beans, Carrots, Beets, Turnips, Radishes, Lettuce Possibilities

The abnormally dry, hot weather which has ruined gardens in many parts of Iowa makes it even more desirable than usual to plant late garden vegetables this season, suggests J. C. Cunningham of Iowa State College.

Corn and beans may be planted the first week of July. A satisfactory yield can be expected with a reasonable amount of rainfall between now and frost. Carrots and beets planted the first week of July have an even chance of producing vegetables for winter storage.

Late cabbage plants transplanted the first of July mature during the cool days of fall and if tomato plants can be secured these will produce a crop before frost if the season is normal.

Unfair Newspapers

In this column will appear the names of those newspapers which have published questionable articles about our association, as per Section 7, 3 of Article 13. If you hear of others, send us the clipping. Muscatine Journal, Muscatine, Iowa. Davenport Democrat, Davenport, Iowa. Ottumwa Courier, Ottumwa, Iowa. Wallace Farmer and Iowa Homestead, Des Moines, Ia.

The first three are published by the Lee Syndicate, which also publishes the Kewanee, Ill., Star-Courier, Mason City Globe-Gazette, Lincoln, Neb., Star and papers at Madison, Wis., LaCrosse, Wis., and Hannibal, Mo.

Spread Truth! Pass This Paper On

FARMERS!

Get Together and Join

The **U. F. F. A.**

All farmers should belong to the United Farm Federation of America to gain their rightful power. Only 25 per cent of the farmers are organized. You can help us to organize 100 per cent if you join today.

Dues only \$10 yearly. You may use produce or post dated checks to pay this small sum.

JOIN NOW!

UNITED FARM FEDERATION of AMERICA

L. A. LOOS, Hedrick, Ia.
President

NORMAN BAKER, Muscatine, Ia.
Secretary

LETTERS FROM READERS ON INTERESTING TOPICS

Says Bank Waivers Are Tricky Stunts

Dear Editor:

Probably one of the shrewdest and trickiest stunts pulled off recently is the move of various banks to get signed "waivers" from depositors of private and public money, and from the reports of the success in obtaining these waivers, one is led to believe in the absolute correctness of the Barnum theory.

At no time was there any transfer of ownership of money, either private or public, made in the mere act of making deposits and when the bank accepted the deposit it was agreed that the money still remained the property of the depositor and subject to his order.

However, the banker uses the funds entrusted to him and under favorable state regulation and supervision, puts this money to "work" for his own profits. The bigger the profits, the better the banks. The urge for bigger profits led to more hazardous and speculative enterprises.

As long as profits rolled in, everything was rosy and the depositor was lulled to a sense of false security. Does the banking fraternity "take it on the chin" when the bubble bursts? No, the dear depositors are asked to hold the sack, sign waivers and surrender

Readers are invited to submit their views on current topics for publication in these columns. Typewritten, double-spaced letters less than 300 words written on only one side of paper are preferred. Your name will not be printed if requested, but all letters must be signed and no attention will be paid to anonymous communications.

the ownership and use of money so the banker may save his hide.

On the other hand, let the individual or the public owe the banker a sum of money. Does the banker return the favor and sign a waiver or sign away his rights to the money? He demands cash or a bond issue with 4 per cent interest and up.

However, the laws of retribution give some inkling of what is in store in the near future. Some municipalities and other subdivision of the state are repudiating their obligations. This does not even require the formality of signing waivers, so that much red tape is dispensing with.

T. C.
Des Moines, Iowa

Spread Truth! Pass This Paper On

OUR STATESMEN'S STATEMENTS ON TROUBLES OF OUR NATION

(Continued from Page Four)
President does not know this more than 725,000 people, who they are, where they are, or what they are doing with governmental powers delegated to them. The people do not govern them; they govern the people.—Cong. Rec., Dec. 7, 1932.

Rep. Flanagan—Quit surrendering powers that should ever remain in the people, to some governmental agency over which the people have no control, and about which the people know very little if anything. There can be no such thing as a centralized democracy. The most costly and dangerous thing a democracy can do is to centralize power. — Cong. Rec., April 17, 1933.

Rep. Blanton—(Quoting Rep. Beck.) Our fathers vainly thought they were creating a government of limited powers. By the abuse of the power of appropriation, we have become a government of unlimited power, with socialistic character, almost as great as that of Russia in its intimate meddling into the life of every individual. — Cong. Rec., Dec. 7, 1932.

Sen. Borah (Who had just paid a big doctor bill).—There is another thing we ought not to forget, and that is that while some things are going down to some extent, the people's doctor bills are not reduced and will not be reduced. The sickness of a child may sweep away an entire year's salary. — Cong. Rec., March 14, 1933.

Rep. Summers—We have useless quarantines because of yellow journals and that movement has been furthered by many scientific men. If you want to get rid of useless quarantines, re-educate the people. It is useless to spend millions of dollars in silly quarantines going on because of a scare built up in the minds of the people. It cannot be exterminated, and its spread cannot be prevented. But reasonably clean farming is the practical remedy. Tell the people the whole truth, and these silly quarantines will soon

disappear.—Cong. Rec., Dec. 20, 1932.

Rep. Taber.—I think great saving would come as a result of placing somebody of business experience in charge of the management of the hospitals instead of having doctors in charge of them.

Rep. Hoeppel—Rather than have a high-salaried doctor in charge of such administrative work, a retired Army Officer should be assigned at a salary of approximately \$125 a month.—Cong. Rec. May 10, 1933.

Sen. Walcott (Quoting).—This hospital program, if continued will injure greatly the established hospitals of the country, and will also be of incalculable injury to the medical profession (signed by "an eminent surgeon" of Baltimore). — Cong. Rec., March 14, 1933.

Rep. (Dr.) Sirovich—In cow's milk we have 3.6 fats, whereas in beer is but a trace. That difference should encourage the women of our country to drink beer, so that they cannot become fat (Mingled laughter and applause). — Cong. Rec., Dec. 20, 1932.

Rep. Piesinger.—The doctor states . . .

Rep. Stafford—An interested doctor. I have had some experience with doctors testifying as experts.—Cong. Rec., Jan. 27, 1933.

Rep. Sweeney—in the city of Cleveland, Ohio, where I was a judge, came 32,000 persons in one year to answer the charge of being intoxicated. The average age of these 32,000 individuals was 25 years. They were mostly victims of corn liquor, mixtures of Jamaica ginger and aspirin tablets, etc.—Cong. Rec., Dec. 20, 1932.

Rep. Lundeen—My plea is this: Do not let the large newspapers who are dependent on their advertising, and consequently the good will of large business interests, prevent you from learning the truth. — Congressional Record, March 23, 1933.

You will find plenty of room between the lines, to do your own thinking.

Rella Myer, in the Truth Teller.

BOOZE AND BEER

Dear Editor:

What profiteth it a country if it balances the budget with beer, if by so doing it reduces its citizenry to alcoholic sots?

Let us take a week off and think a little to.

Yours for hoping that the women and children will not have to pay the whole bill. Bread and shoes can not be bought with the dollars paid for booze.

Theo. F. Sammis,
Huntington, N. Y.

NOT RATTLE BANG JAZZ

Dear Editor:

Please find enclosed subscription for your paper for one year. We are still looking for Baker's voice over the air. We are glad to note how many of your readers are interested in the "Golden Age Magazine" and also Judge J. F. Rutherford lectures. We understand XENT will broadcast the "Watch Tower" programs and we hoped it will reach even to the

remotest parts of Canada with the good news of Christ's Coming Kingdom, etc.

On account of interference it was hard for us to get KTNT but when we could get them we listened in. They were so much different than the rattle bang of others with their jazz and advertising.

Reuben Turnock,
Salem, Wisconsin

GREED OF THE FEW

Dear Editor:

Under existing conditions more than 30,000,000 families in America, all desirous of enjoying the fruits of science and invention, are denied that right because of the greed of a few.

Can our country be said to belong to the people when the few own it, and 30,000,000 American families have hardly the necessities of life? Indeed, such conditions cannot last forever, and our government should see this crying abuse and make provision for

a fairer distribution of God's gifts which are destined for all His children.

A nation is resting on a volcano when the few possess nearly all the wealth and the millions are compelled to do the bidding of heartless plutocrats.

M. A.,
Wilton, Iowa

MORAL VALUES

Dear Editor:

The perverted moral values of our present-day civilization are revealed in the news that a Cincinnati shoe manufacturer pays adult women as low as \$3 a week for their labor—eight hours a day, six days a week.

No thought of God or justice occurs to this proponent of paganism. In such a state of society is it any wonder that we hear talk of revolution?

E. F.,
Muscatine, Iowa

Please turn to page fifteen

WELL--WHAT ABOUT IT?

HAS YOUR FARM BEEN TAKEN FROM YOU?

You have been fighting your fellow farmer in a blind production race with Wall Street and speculators forcing you to take small prices while they reap huge profits. Politicians and trusts make certain you do not get a reasonable price for your labor, investment and knowledge.

ARE YOU A FACTORY WORKER?

You may lose your job next week—maybe you have already lost it. You are working long hours at low pay. Machines are being planned to displace you. You and your children and your children's children have no future but a drab life of servitude.

ARE YOU A SMALL STORE OWNER?

The vast chain trusts with connivance of lawmakers are steadily making your economic struggle more hopeless. Government credit subsidies have been extended with prodigal hands to your competing octopus while your own small loans are threatened with foreclosure.

ARE YOU AN OFFICE WORKER?

You are dependent on the whims and twisted labor and wage saving policies of so called efficiency experts who will not do a day's work themselves. Your job may be gone tomorrow. Foolishly you have "high hatted" labor unions and do not have the protection of organization. You may be fired because some one does not care for the way you comb your hair.

ARE YOU BROKE AND JOBLESS?

You are farmers, clerks, mechanics, aviators, ditchdiggers, laborers, bricklayers, teachers, engineers, professional men, business men deliberately ruined. There are not enough jobs to place you at one third of your former income. Profiteering has no place for you. Rugged individualism says you can work out your own salvation or starve.

WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO ABOUT IT?

If you would like a return to a real republican form of government in this country, read the Midwest Free Press. With your help, the Free Press is trying to expose the charlatanism of men in many professions and make the United States a better place for all of us. Get the Free Press regularly by mailing this coupon.

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3 months, 50c 6 months, \$1.00 1 year, \$2.00

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If you live outside second zone, 150 miles or more from Muscatine, please enclose 75c, 3 months—\$1.50, 6 months—\$3.00, one year.

BETTER FOOD AT LESS COST MADE EASY THROUGH DIETING

Why spend your all-too-scarce money on foodless foods? Study food values, then you won't waste money on sham foods that do not really feed you, actually harm you.

From Health Culture

By Dr. Milton Powell

This diet costs less in actual money than many conventional or orthodox dietaries, if only for the reason that the foods selected are so satisfying that less of them are needed. I have never met a meat eater yet who lives on two meals a day. It is among the Food Reformers only that one finds people living quite healthily and vigorously on two moderate meals per day.

Problem of the Poor

Can Food Reform help the very poor? What about the hard-working mother with a family? I am convinced that such a family can be better fed, better nourished, and maintain far superior health on a balanced meatless dietary than on the orthodox mixed diet. Wholemeal bread, fresh vegetables, greenstuff, the cheaper kinds of fresh and dried fruits, peas, beans, and lentils, oatmeal, entire barley, brown unpolished rice, macaroni, Dutch and American cheeses, eggs (when at their cheapest), peanuts, cobnuts, chestnuts, are not only all of them cheap foods (much cheaper than meat, fish, or fowl), but are also more wholesome and health-giving. Even the poorest of the poor can afford most if not all of these foods, instead of wasting money on a host of tin-canned truck, scrap ends of meat (mostly bone and gristle), chemically-blown-out buns, dubious pastes, pickles and pastries.

Hints for Food Economy

To make Food Reform economical and satisfactory, the following recommendations should be adopted:

Simplify your diet by cutting out all unnecessary, e.g., sauces, chutneys, pickles, pepper, mustard, vinegar, white sugar, shop sweets, pastries, buns and cakes. Not one of these is essential; why waste precious money on them?

Avoid sham foods that may fill your stomach but which do not really feed the blood or the tissues, e.g., cornflour, manufactured custard powder, ground rice, arrowroot, tapioca. These may be cheap in price, but since they encourage constipation and acidosis, in the end they are really very dear foods.

Many high-priced tinned and packet foods can well be dispensed for economy's sake. Why pay so much for advertising, for tin cans, cartons, printing, etc., etc.? Certainly there are a few good proprietary foods which are good value for money, e.g., tea, coffee and alcohol. These do not add one iota of new energy to your body or mind. Indeed, they rob

you of your own stores of energy. Meat extracts I consider one of the dearest of foods. They are practically sheer stimulants, and add waste poisons to the blood stream. White sugar should really be regarded as a stimulant rather than a food. It is decidedly acid-forming, it is an oxygen and calcium "stealer," and its final effect is to reduce the real reserves of the system.

Shun wasteful foods. Flesh foods are very uneconomical. In every pound of meat you buy there are eleven ounces of water, and dirty water at that! Then there is the bone, gristle, etc. Almost equally dear from the standpoint of real sustenance are fish, fowl, tinned salmon, sardines, etc. Introducing uric acid into your system by the use of these animal products and then spending a lot of money on so-called medicines for eliminating the uric acid does not strike one as a very intelligent, let alone economical thing to do!

CARROTS

Well-being is a result of living right and the eating of vegetable foods. In 1921, 1,773 cars of carrots were shipped in the United States, California producing about one per cent of them; in 1927, the shipments amounted to 6,583 cars, of which California produced about 42 per cent.

Carrots are a source of health for the eyes, and ears, and help protect the sinuses. The salts in carrots are excellent in combating acidity and in raising the body's resistance to colds and chronic disease. Sugar in carrots is from five to ten per cent and practically no starch. They are easy to digest, a gentle laxative, and help cleanse the blood stream of impurities.

Farmers grow the large varieties for cattle and horses, for carrots keep animals in fine condition and make their coats smooth and soft. They are good for human beings, for blood-purifiers, an aid to clear complexions, and give desired color to the skin.

BLOOD PURIFIERS

Under this caption, acid fruits come first. All fruit helps in some way to purify the blood stream.

But to use fruits, as purifiers, they should be eaten by themselves, that is, not mixed with any other food.

Usually this can best be accomplished when fruit is eaten in the morning on an empty stomach. Nothing should be eaten for at least an hour afterwards.

The strawberry is a very purifying fruit. Its effect on the body sometimes causes a skin rash to break out. This should not alarm you as the acids in the body are only being rapidly thrown out and the rash will disappear in a few days.

Good News, if True

Appendicitis, colitis and sinus infection — what gold mines they have been and still are to the medical profession!

Until their discovery humanity in general was scarcely aware that it had an appendix, a colon or a sinus concealed in its anatomy. But it must have had its troubles with all three long before their disturbances found a way into the dictionary.

Of the three ailments, the last-named is now foremost among widespread worries, and it should be interesting to learn that a physician in Portland, Ore., has just published a volume in which he endeavors to show scientifically how sinus troubles and colds may be prevented by proper diet.

Without wishing to deprive the medical profession of its sinus revenues, it may be said that if the Oregonian's method is successful only in preventing or enabling people to prevent that "common cold," he will rank with the great masters of medicine and deserve a monument. — Chicago Herald Examiner.



APPLES FOR HEALTH

We all know the old saw "An apple a day keeps the doctor away!"

An apple is healthy because the malic acid it contains is beneficial to the bowels, liver and brain. The apple also contains phosphorus, or a sort of ash, which when consumed, has a tendency not only to cleanse the stomach, but to tone it as well.

Because fruit purifies the blood so rapidly and everyone reacts to it in a different way, be careful if you attempt the fruit diet without a physician's O.K.

A fruit diet, like any diet that is worthwhile, produces results more rapidly when other natural methods, such as exercise, walking, swimming, internal and external cleanliness, etc., are used in conjunction with it.

There is no medicine in bottles, or in food, that combines the three important qualities of cleanser, tonic and builder to the extent they are found in fruit.

With this valuable knowledge before us, let's start eating more fruit today!

WATER DRINKING

Water drinking has much to do with physical cleanliness. If we

fail to partake of enough water we lack the fluid in the body to flush out the waste. Waste must be carried to the excretory organs by water and some of that

water has to be cast out of the body with the waste because it refuses to leave if it is completely dried up. It is obvious that much water is mixed with the waste leaving by way of the kidneys because that waste is suspended in fluid. It is not so apparent that the waste that exits by way of the skin is also mixed with water. During perspiration the water is easily seen but when the weather is cold no perspiration is perceptible. However, the skin perspires at all times. The water vapor leaves in such small amounts during cool weather or at night that the human eye does not detect it but this process goes on all the time. The waste leaving by way of the lungs is also mixed with water. This is quite obvious on cold mornings when we can see the breath as it leaves the nose or mouth.

The normal bowel waste is largely water even when it is formed.

It is necessary to drink enough water to keep the body thoroughly washed at all times and this

requires at least six glasses in small persons and more in large ones, especially during warm weather, when the water drinking may even be doubled. Then water is necessary not only for the purpose of keeping the body clean within but for the purpose of keeping it cool and comfortable.

SLEEP

An abundance of rest is absolutely necessary because it is during the night that restoration takes place. The body rebuilds and destroys poisonous matters during the night. If a sufficient amount of rest is not taken all of the poisons are not destroyed at night and then the individual begins the day in a toxic condition, unable to think or act up to the best of his ability.

WHY BE SICK?

WHY GROW OLD?

Old age is disease. Disease is degeneration. Prevent degeneration and you prevent disease. Our magazine explains the most startling of Nature's strange secrets.

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Muscatine Iowa.

SENATORS HEAR HOW HARRIMAN BANK DEPOSITORS LOST MONEY

Hoover Assistant Attorney General Reveals Delays In Reporting False Entries By Harriman; Many Banks Made False Statements

(Continued from page two) It is known to have passed that information on to the Department of Justice, for George Z. Medale, U. S. attorney, says that he first heard of it December 23, 1932. This delay in calling in the law arm of the government never has been explained. The excuse given by Dodd covers only the period from December 23 to the end of the Hoover administration. The Treasury's six months' silence is still a mystery.

Sold Bank Stock

Murmurs went through the room when Henry S. Schendel, a retired merchant, told how, on March 1 of this year, he bought 45 shares of Harriman Bank stock from Henry E. Cooper, conservator of the bank. Cooper was made president of the bank by the influence of the N. Y. Clearing House in July, 1932, after Harriman had been forced out. Cooper knew of the defalcations, knew that the bank was rotten, but he sold this old man shares to the tune of \$1,575.

Cooper took the stand and denied that he urged the old gentleman to buy, but admitted the sale. Schendel reaffirmed that he had acted on Cooper's advice.

The Senate committee was told that Harriman had a list brought to him each morning of all depositors with \$5,000 or more in the bank. Harriman was using the money of these depositors to buy stocks, and in this way he could watch his step and lessen the chances of detection.

All Kept Quiet

Several people in the bank understood what he was about, but none of them said or did anything.

William A. Burke, vice president and controller of the bank, said he knew that Harriman was juggling the books, but did not tell the directors because Harriman was chairman of the board.

Two former directors of the bank testified that they didn't really own shares of stock which qualified them for directors; that Harriman owned them.

Altogether, ten officials of the bank who testified knew or strongly suspected irregularities in the management, and not one of them lifted a finger to protect the money of the depositors.

GARNER'S OFFER

Washington politicians are guessing just what was the purpose of the broadcasting company in offering Vice President Garner \$52,000 a year for making a weekly talk on politics over a nationwide hook-up. Garner turned the offer down, with the comment that he didn't think any public officeholder had any business accepting such employment.

The wise ones make no bones about saying that the broadcasters are courting popularity among members of Congress, with a view to blocking pending legislation for reorganization of the entire broadcasting structure. That little stunt of bringing the microphones into the House and Senate chambers the night it was expected Congress would adjourn, and inviting the members to "speak to our public," was regarded as a studied piece of business with long-range calculation.

The radio boys are already up to their necks in politics. And they are playing for big stakes. They are getting ready to prevent passage of any legislation aimed to reorganize broadcasting or to take any of their privileges away from them.

The United States Steel Corporation owns 50 to 75 per cent of the iron ore resources and 40 per cent of the steel mill capacity of the country.

What Farm Problem Means To All Of Us

There are about 6,500,000 farmers in the United States, and with their families they constitute about a fourth of the population. Farm income in the United States dropped from \$16,000,000,000, in 1929, to \$5,300,000,000, in 1932. The mortgages on the farms of America total \$9,500,000,000, and in many instances the interest charges are greater than the value of the products that can be raised on the farms. How much does that leave for the farmer and his family?—Golden Age.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE WEEK

(Continued from page one) rejects economic parley's plan to stabilize world currency.

CHICAGO — Jake Factor, alleged international confidence man, kidnapped for \$150,000 ransom. His 19 year old son was released in April by abductors after reported payment of \$50,000.

Sunday, July 2

CHICAGO — Midwest hail, wind and rain storms cause \$1,500,000 damage.

CHICAGO — Jake Factor's kidnappers reduce ransom demands to \$75,000.

LOS ANGELES — Mary Pickford says contemplating separation from Douglas Fairbanks, possibly divorce.

Monday, June 3

LONDON — World economic parley split by President Roosevelt's message rejecting stabilized currency plans. France hints currency war in retaliation.

WASHINGTON — Reconstruction Finance Corporation considering 100 million loan to Russia to buy American products.

Tuesday, July 4

LONDON — United States delegation maneuvers economic conference to delay action on adjournment until Thursday.

DES MOINES — Five Iowans die in Holiday accidents.

CHICAGO — Jake Factor still held by kidnappers who now reported demanding \$75,000.

Wednesday, July 5

LONDON — World economic conference "recesses," meaning nations are too selfish to agree on any sensible plan for world business recovery. Roosevelt tells Europe America will handle its own stabilization program.

DES MOINES — Five persons drown in Iowa, bringing total in state for this season to 41 drowning deaths.

CHICAGO — Jake Factor still missing. Friends fear his abductors have killed him.

REYKJAVIK, Iceland — General Balbo and his fleet of 24 Italian seaplanes land here after seven hour trip from Ireland. Will continue flight to Chicago's Century of Progress.

CANCELLED RENT OF 800 FAMILIES

CINCINNATI — William P. Devou, 76, has cancelled \$200,000 owed to him by occupants of 500 pieces of property.

Notices of cancellation of all delinquent rents, as of June 1, are being received daily by many of the 800 families, who rent his westend property.

Sport Ramblings

In His Prime



Above is shown Jack Dempsey, former world's heavyweight champion prizefighter, as he appeared in 1923 following his battle with Firpo.

He is a fight promoter now.

PEPPER MARTIN

Pepper Martin, one of the best baseball players in the world, a thoroughgoing modest gentleman and the man who had much to do with the Cardinals winning the world series from the Athletics two years ago is coming back.

John Leonard Martin hit .366 in the famous series. His fielding was excellent and the morale he instilled into the Cardinals by his timely homers was plenty. But last year with all the experts predicting a wonderful season for him, he hit only .238, his throwing arm failed and it looked like curtains.

Now Pepper is back in there again swatting and fielding. Gabby Street pulled him in from the outfield to third base after Gelbert was hurt. He is hitting .360. Much of the change is due to the kindly ministrations of Gabby, his tactful advice. And modest Pepper admits it.

TRACK MEET

Southern California was awarded the National Collegiate track and field meet for 1934, as reported from John L. Griffith, president of the N. C. A. A. The site for this event will be determined by the officials of the N. C. A. A. committee this month.

Due to the small crowds at Chicago where field meets are now being held, the transfer to the Western Coast was made.

A \$20,000 guarantee offset the added cost of transportation.

TOM MOONEY

Thousands who have been aroused by the keeping of Tom Mooney in prison are now responding to the tag appeal which will begin this week and continue through July 4 for finances to continue the campaign for Mooney's freedom.

Many cities have been using radio for Mooney and almost all labor and liberal groups are joining in the campaign.

News Behind The Headlines

MUSCATINE HAMBURGER

Members of the county board of supervisors have found little besides trouble in grocery orders to those employed on relief work yet they are again paying in grocery orders instead of cash. These orders list what may be purchased by the relief worker. They do not include, among other things, hamburger, which is one of the cheapest of meats and the sale of which would be at least some slight benefit to the farmer.

The proprietor of one Muscatine grocery store, which receives probably more county orders than any other establishment, got into a heated discussion with the supervisors a few days ago because he allowed relief workers to purchase hamburger. The board refused to pay him something like five dollars which he had charged against this article.

"Why," the grocer asked, "don't you make regular pigs out of those people. Why not have them follow the cows and it wouldn't cost you anything to feed them?"

REPUBLICANS ATTACK

Congressman Bertrand Snell of New York, Republican floor leader in the House of Representatives, last week unleashed a 5,000-word attack on the Rooseveltian "New Deal." The burden of Mr. Snell's complaint is that the Dem-

ocratic administration has doubled public expenditures instead of reducing them 25 per cent as promised in the Chicago platform.

The Democratic defense is that Mr. Roosevelt promised to cut ordinary expenditures, but did not agree to limit emergency outlays needed to feed the hungry and to finance his public works and recovery programs.

The record shows that ordinary expenses have been cut to the bone. These slashes may go beyond 25 per cent. No one can forecast accurately how much will be required for the rehabilitation program, but it will run into the billions, and may even exceed Mr. Snell's figures.

The people are not very much interested in that phase of the problem just now. The one thing they are thinking about is recovery—putting men back to work and securing proper prices for the products of agriculture. If the Roosevelt administration can achieve that goal it need not worry about Mr. Snell's "economy" assault.

POLICE HUMOR

A sign in the Muscatine police station informs all and sundry that: "Most of our business comes from satisfied customers."

Spread Truth! Pass This Paper On

THE LEADER OF OUR NATION



FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT

President Roosevelt whose leadership in our national crisis, has won him millions of new supporters, was born in Dutchess County, New York, on Jan. 30, 1882. His father, James Roosevelt, was a fourth cousin of President Theodore Roosevelt, and his mother, Sarah Delano Roosevelt, a member of a family long prominent in New York society.

President Roosevelt is descended from Claes Martensen van Roosevelt, a Hollander, who landed in New Amsterdam in 1644. Isaac, a great-grandson of old Claes, moved his family up the Hudson to Hyde Park during the French and Indian war, some years before the revolution. There still stands the family home, presided over by the governor's widowed mother.

Born into a family which had enjoyed wealth for many generations, Franklin D. Roosevelt was educated at Groton school and later at Harvard university, where he was graduated in 1904. In 1907 he received a law degree from Columbia university and began to practice in New York City. He also became a vice president of the Fidelity and Deposit company of Maryland and was placed in charge of that concern's New York office.

On March 17, 1905, young Roosevelt was married in New York to Anna Eleanor Roosevelt, daughter of Elliott Roosevelt, a brother of "T. R." The latter, then President, attended the wedding and gave away the bride. Four sons and a daughter were born to the couple.

BANKS CAUSED DEFLATIONARY FARMERS' ILLS

(Continued from page eleven)
the Federal Reserve Board, through the open-market operations and the discount rate as will appear at pages 1114 and 1115 of the hearings on H. R. 7895 of the Sixty-ninth Congress. The same rise of values and the price level was brought again in 1928, preceding the Presidential election in November, only beginning earlier and continuing until 1929 and then was followed by the slump, the drastic decline and fall, with the spectacular stock-market crash.

May Break Faith

This price rise is different from the preceding movements, because it came following or coincident with the announcement or declaration for an increase in the volume and supply of money, while other movements came secretly, unaware, but following an actual increase of money. While this mere announcement and declaration for an increase in the volume and supply of money has been sufficient to start an upward price movement, it will not of itself sustain higher prices and unless followed by an actual increase of money, the price level will recede and fall and the advantage gained will be lost. If values and the price level raised on anticipation, are now allowed to recede or fall, the magic spell of faith and confidence in the new administration will be broken, as confidence was broken in the Hoover administration and the public mind will be left to drift, wandering in quest for a new leader and with hope of relief waiting or deferred, the country will be facing the hazard of chaos and disorder.

Why Wait?

The house is afire and burning. The fire engines are arrived at the scene. The water hose is connected. Smoke is pouring and flames are leaping. Why stop to investigate new fire apparatus? Why not start the engines, throw on the water, and then save the building and contents? The ship has foundered and is sinking. The water is fast creeping upon the deck. The crew and passengers are shouting and calling. The life boats are standing by. Why stop to investigate a new life-saving service or a new form of life savers? Why not make the rescue and save the imperiled human life? A man lay sick of a fever. The doctors are in consultation. They have diagnosed the disease. They have agreed upon the remedy. The sick man is sinking. Why wait, postpone, or delay to consider a new theory of medicine. Why not administer the prescription and save the patient?

We are in the throes of panic and depression. Millions are unemployed and suffering. Millions are losing their homes and all. The year of redemption is expiring. Chaos and disorder is menacing, threatening. A new administration has been inaugurated. Congress has been called in special session. The cause has been considered and found. The remedy has been agreed and provided, reflation or expansion of the currency in circulation. The power to administer has been conferred. All is ready and waiting. Time is vital and is running. Why delay, postpone, or wait longer on slow, uncertain, international agreement? Why not exercise the powers conferred? Why not issue and distribute the money raise values, the price level, restore the buying and consuming power of the people, stop the panic, and avert a crisis?

New Price Levels

If the powers conferred by Congress upon the President of the United States to expand the volume and supply of money to restore the relative value of money and commodity prices, and thereby to raise values, the price level,

PEOPLE'S PULPIT

(Continued from page twelve)

Pry Into Welfare Workers' Actions Demand Of Reader

Dear Editor:

According to statistics the suicide rate in Davenport in 1932, calculated on a basis of population, was higher than any city in the United States. Has any one investigated and made a checkup on the number of social workers in that town?

I have had a great many people tell me they would commit suicide if they found it ever necessary to be under the jurisdiction of social agencies.

Men and women of Muscatine who are so fortunate as to be able to live without this humiliation, have pity on the under dog and learn a little of what is the real cause of his broken morale, his radicalism if you want to term it, and a great deal of his discontent.

Demand that the tables be turned and an investigation be made of the social workers and overseers of the poor. Take away their personal liberty; keep a record of them; call often and pry into their personal affairs; discuss them with their neighbors; keep close tab on where, how, and why they spend their evenings and leisure time.

Do all this and there will not be such a scramble made for these jobs, and the needy will reap the benefit.

Let's demand a history. When, why, and how did they get their jobs; and why do they hold them?

Most assuredly it is not in every case on account of their pleasing personality, high intellect, or qualifications for the job. It is high time citizens demand the discharge of incompetent overseers and workers, holding jobs on account of personal or political pull.

D. M.,
Muscatine, Iowa

NEWSPAPERS

The northwest conference of the Methodist Episcopal church at its recent meeting passed a resolution stating that American newspapers of today are "one of the chief enemies of the Kingdom of God."

and the wage scale, and the same was distributed through channels to reach evenly the masses, to restore the buying and consuming power of the multitude, the great consuming public; if these powers conferred were now exercised promptly, without hesitation or delay, values, commodity prices, and wages, which have already started upward, rising on the mere announcement and declaration of the step agreed upon and to be taken, would swing upward to a higher and to a normal stage and level, increasing earnings and income of the people, restoring the tax, interest, and debt-paying power and the buying and consuming power of the people.

A Picture of Hope

The effect upon the people and the country would be like magic. The doors of factory, mill, and workshop would stand ajar, swing open; the wheels of industry would start; the whirl of machinery in motion, the din of saw and hammer, would sing a song of prosperity returning amid the glad hosannas of rejoicing of 120,000,000 of people, beginning in 30 days. And the farmers of the country would realize and enjoy a raise of values and farm prices and an increase of farm earnings and income by the next grain and stock market time.

(To be continued)

Golf without bunkers would be tame and monotonous. So would life.

PASS IT ALONG

If you agree that exposes of Big Business crookedness such as those given in the Midwest Free Press are needed in America, pass this paper along to a friend or neighbor. You can mail the Free Press anywhere in the United States for a two cent stamp. Just wrap it, address and mail.

BANK HONESTY

The New York Times says, "The banking system of the country is facing revolutionary changes in its structure, practices and philosophy as a result of the crisis through which it passed last month." It goes on to say, in effect, that bankers generally have almost become convinced that honesty is not a half bad idea, and have a mind to try it for a while anyway. It will be a novelty, and bound to attract a lot of favorable attention.—Golden Age.

Contractors Force Peonage Labor On Mississippi River

WASHINGTON—Long-festered complaints that peonage is practiced on Mississippi levee work will be investigated shortly by a Senate committee appointed for that purpose.

Its chairman, Senator Robert F. Wagner (Dem., N. Y.), declared this week that hearings will begin within a week or two at Memphis, Tenn., and that the committee will go to the bottom of the charges.

The American Federation of Labor has been trying for more than a year to have Congress take this action. It has laid before members evidence that government contractors have imposed conditions so bad they would be shocking if permitted in an uncivilized country. On several occasions the War Department promised an investigation, but never made good.

Spread Truth! Pass This Paper On

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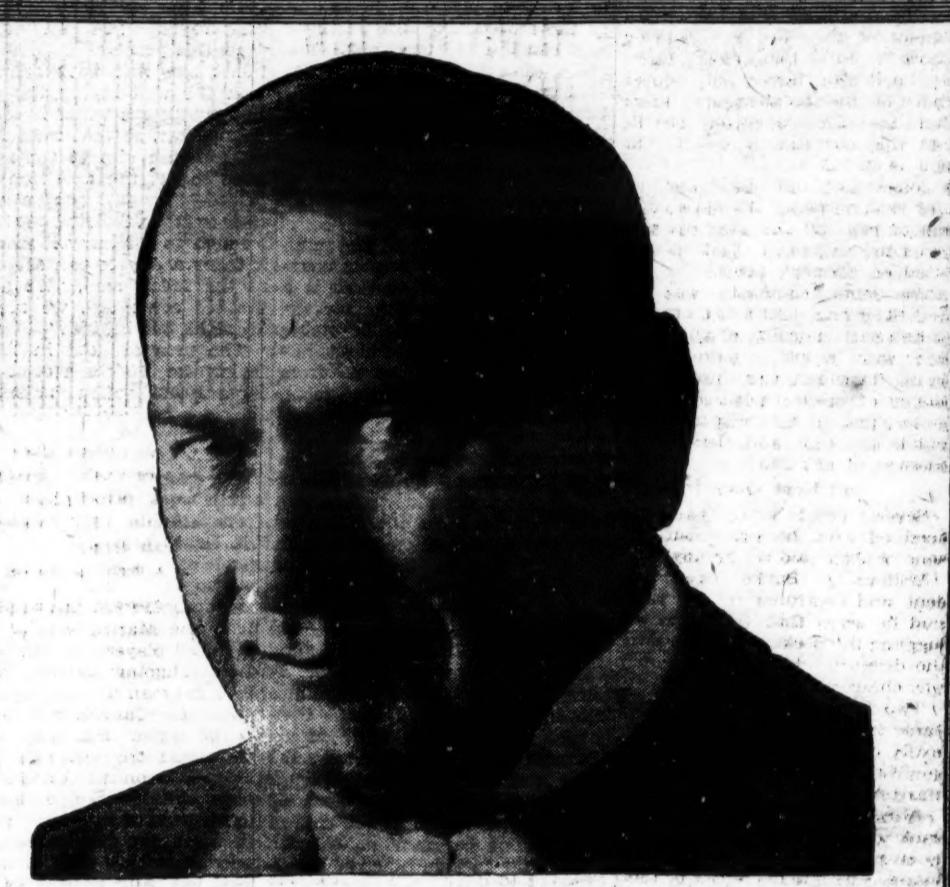
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SCRIPTURAL EVIDENCE — Millions of Bible Students led of Blind Guides since time of Emperor Constantine. Send dime and stamp for information. Bible Correspondence School. Edwin F. Wolbert, 125 S. Rowan, Los Angeles, Calif.



Judge Rutherford Says---

"When the peoples of the nations of the earth are confronted with a condition that threatens their very existence, it is time for calm and sober thought that, if possible, the cause may be ascertained and that the true remedy may be embraced. To refuse to consider or publicly discuss such unhappy conditions for fear of provoking controversy, is worse than folly.

"The truth is not controversial with those who are honest. Truth reveals what the people need to know.

"The nations of the earth are now in sore need of the truth. The radio is one of the ways Jehovah God has provided to get the truth to the people, and every radio station on earth should be diligent to broadcast the truth to the people in this very serious time in the affairs of men."

RADIO STATIONS WHO-WOC, Des Moines, Ia., 1000 kc. and WMT, WATERLOO, IOWA, ARE BROADCASTING THESE FACTS TO THE PEOPLE EVERY SUNDAY EVENING.

TUNE IN WHO-WOC, Des Moines, Ia., 1000 kc.

every Sunday evening 5:00 p. m.

and

WMT, Waterloo, Iowa, every Sunday evening 6:45 p. m.

Hear the PROOF from your own Bibles that God's Kingdom will soon be fully established right here on this

DO NOT FAIL TO TUNE IN ON WHO-WOC—or—WMT, EVERY SUNDAY EVENING

NORMAN BAKER TELLS FRIENDS LATEST NEWS OF STATION XENT

(Continued from page one) Laredo, Texas of the same size, across the border. The Electric Power Plant of Nuevo Laredo is owned by the municipality, while the electric plant in Laredo, Texas is an Insull subsidiary. The Nuevo Laredo plant consists of about 1350 h.p. of Diesel engines and they did not have enough surplus electricity to supply us, therefore arrangements were made with the Central Light and Power Company of Texas to meter the electricity to the light plant in Mexico, they in turn to meter it to us.

The Mexican plant officials were very courteous to us offering us every cooperation but they could not set the rate for electricity because it depended upon what the Central Light and Power Company of Texas would charge them. They made the rate high and possibly the Texas Central Light and Power Company thought that as the station was rapidly being completed that they could possibly charge us any rate they wished and we would have to take it or leave it. We held many conferences—many arguments, all of a friendly nature. Finally in disgust I told them they could keep their highline that I would not build it and I put in our own electric light plant.

Naturally buying large engines and generators in the United States for shipment into Mexico, a foreign country, practically all American manufacturers demanded cash for the reason that one cannot sell on the payment plan by making a contract in which the property remains theirs until paid for because the contract would become international out of jurisdiction of the United States in case forced collection was necessary.

Friends To Rescue

That meant many, many thousands of dollars was taken from our funds to pay cash for the engine which took several thousand dollars and freight charges amounting to a great sum, and shortened me financially. It was then that my true loyal friends came to the rescue and loaned me additional funds.

We are now stuccoing the buildings, which will be painted lavender or "Lila" as the Mexicans call it, with all trimmings in a beautiful reddish purple which will become the standardized colors throughout the world for this station, for our literature and everything else, and the young lady attendants will also wear uniforms of that color and our down town offices will be of the same color, so when you folks come to Mexico to visit us, the moment you see that color you will know it has something to do with XENT.

Since I brought my lavender and purple car to Mexico a year ago there have been some who have tried to copy the colors and now there is a home under construction in Nuevo Laredo being stuccoed with an imitation of our color, which pleases us because it is a satisfaction to know that your taste of a thing is well thought of sufficiently so that others desire to copy it.

This color makes me think of Mark Twain. When Mark would go out to give an evening talk he would not wear a black full dress suit but always wore a white one and if I were ever crazy enough to give a talk in a full dress suit I believe it would be a lavender one.

Buildings Completed

Our buildings are now all completed as far as the general construction is concerned and this week we are stuccoing the string of buildings almost a block long so you can get an idea of the gigantic size of this station.

The Main Building

The main building is divided into four rooms. Two front rooms 35x25 one the reception room, the other the studio, and adjoining

them are two rooms 35x50, one called the transmitter room, connected to the studio and the other the power room connected to the reception room. To conceive an idea of the building just draw a square and divide it into four rooms.

In front of the main building is a large veranda of neat and unique design which will be cemented and lead out of large folding doors eighteen feet wide that can open onto the veranda so that in nice weather our programs can be broadcast in the open air, while to the right our visitors can dance and out in front are the tables so they can eat and drink, thus making it one of the most popular amusement places in Northern Mexico and Western Texas, which should bring thousands and thousands of visitors to our station each week, especially to get away from the sweltering heat of the city because I am not kidding one bit when I say that each night we are forced to tuck the sheets under the mattress to keep them from blowing off the bed. We have a temperature of 100 in the day but at night it is wonderful. Unlike the heat of the north that stays with you day and night down here you can stand the heat because each night you get a refreshing sleep waking in the morning feeling like a new person.

Adjoining the rear of the main building is a garage accommodating three cars and to that is a room for the large fans for the water cooling system. Adjoining that is an arched wall for a wind-break keeping the sand from blowing into the engine room, which is attached to it. The engine or light plant building is two stories 40x50, at the rear of which is a large round building like a silo in which the water pumps are placed and the air filter for the air suction inlet of engine and in line with that in the rear is our large cooling tower.

Two hundred and sixteen gallons of water per minute are pumped over large coils of pipe through which distilled water is circulated 100 gallons per minute flowing into an open basin then pumped up again and forced through the engine to cool same and the same distilled water through another pump system 150 feet away is forced at the rate of 100 gallons per minute through the water jackets of large transmitting tubes in the transmitter.

Transmitting Tubes

There will be over \$10,000.00 worth of transmitting tubes alone in our transmitter.

The water for our cooling tower is pumped 1200 feet from a well down in the valley so you see the water cooling system for this large engine and our transmitting tubes was a mighty big job, running pipe lines all told of practically one half a mile.

Then we come to the antenna system in which five miles of wire has been buried under the ground in trenches two and one-half feet deep. All had to be dug with a pick and shovel. If put in a straight line that would run almost half way from Muscatine to Wilton, Iowa, or five miles with hard soil that was no small job.

As I am dictating this today, Friday, the truckmen are unloading 16,000 pounds of transformers, seven large transformers of 100 KVA capacity each, which had to be trucked eight miles with a crew of ten men.

Today we are working connecting up the large switchboard for the large Diesel engine generator plant and we are putting the large six inch inlet air pipe and the eight inch exhaust pipe on the large engine. They are 30 or 40 feet long, being attached to the engine eight feet from the floor.

Tomorrow comes the big job of putting the large cast iron muffler on the end of the eight inch exhaust pipe, which weighs three tons. We have to raise that three-ton muffler ten feet in the air

"THE WAY OUT"

Upton Sinclair has gone and done a big book this time in his "The Way Out." "The Way Out," a series of letters to a young capitalist he calls Perry on what is facing him and his white-collared world, is a worthy supplement for the "Judd" series. In this new book he follows much the same method as he employed to inform the working man on most economic questions. . . And he says all the things in a manner that leaves the best of stump-speakers stumped and dumb.

"The Way Out" comes so soon on the heels of "William Fox" that one is almost rushed into forming conclusions. . . And if he has robbed Fox to pay for this book, whoopee! let the welkin resound with our praises for having done a poetically just and import-

which is no small job when you do not have the proper equipment for handling. Just now the boys have gone down town to bring back three telephone poles which will be set as a triangle tripod for hoisting the muffler tomorrow.

The painter has been busy all week decorating the walls of the studio room and next week I am going to tell you an incident about this painter.

Just now the boys came up from the well saying the engine that pumps the water in the well broke down, so that means sending someone else to town eight miles to get the cast iron piece welded—it is just one darn thing after another. Isolated out here on a ranch so far away it seems like it takes a day to run around but as the fellow said, "We are like the old cow's tail, we are there all right but behind!"

The men are out in the yard laying the brick and cementing a large 10,000 gallon underground tank for holding 10,000 gallons of fuel oil for the Diesel engine.

Water Supply

We have drilled four wells on our large site, all shallow wells from 420 feet to 140 feet deep. We have some water but not as much as I desire. Within a week or two we expect to bring across the border from Texas a large drilling machine such as used in the oil fields and we are going to dig and dig and dig 500, 700, 1000, 1500 feet until we either strike plenty of water or gas or oil.

The well I am going to drill down deeper is one which we dug 62 feet deep and everytime the boys chiseled the sandstone in the bottom of the well there would be a leakage of natural gas. Not enough to blow out the top of the well but just enough to almost suffocate one of the workers so we were forced to have them discontinue. It is nothing in this country to dig a well 100 feet deep with two men. One hauling up the dirt while the other digs in the ground as the strata is such the walls do not cave in.

Our watchman killed two rattlesnakes last night down by our well 1220 feet away, to which he makes two trips a night to fuel the engine.

About two months ago I had a pet fox. He wasn't much of a pet however, but I could carry him around in my arms and pet him without him scratching or biting, but he decided to leave and live in the wilds. About six weeks later we were driving to Monterrey and about four miles from our station Mr. Fox ran across the road. We saw our collar on him so knew it was our fox.

We all wondered whether or not he recognized us with the lavender car because the car used to pass his little pen several times daily, but anyway he did not say hello or bow his head or anything of the kind but just kept going.

Mr. Fox Is Smart

The night before last our police dog on top of the stairway, started to bark violently. The night watchman hurriedly came to the scene. He had a powerful searchlight that will throw a ray over 1500 feet and threw the ray in the direction the dog was barking and there was Mr. Fox again running around the building looking for water which he cannot find out

MUSCATINE JOURNAL SHOULD PAY MUSCATINE CENTENNIAL DEFICIT

Newspaper Made Most Profits From Celebration And Should Be Willing To Share Part Of Gains Made Possible By Advertisers

(Continued from page one)

Centennial. Light and water users will pay this \$1,000. The City Council is scheduled to approve another \$1,000 donation tonight. This will come from taxes.

Best of a Bad Situation

The propriety, legality, fairness,

CENTENNIAL DEFICIT

First Merchant: Well, as a whole, what do you think of the Centennial?

Second Merchant: As a financial hole, I think it was a big one.

justification and authority for these donations of public and quasi-public money can be questioned, but many business men feel the donations will make the best of a bad situation. They feel if the money is not obtained this way, they will be solicited and begged to pay from 50c to \$50 to help pay the bills.

These business men overlook a salient factor of the Centennial. That is the possibility of the organization which derived most

in the wilds, so last night we set a trap for him but the cunningness of the fox kept him away from our trap, however, some day we expect to recapture the fox.

The first section of our transmitter is all in place and wired up complete, together with many generators and motors and if nothing unforeseen happens we should be ready to start our engine for its test trial in about two weeks, but we are in no hurry about that until the balance of our transmitter is put in place.

Our hold up now is from electrical equipment from some of the larger American manufacturers but we expect them all in within two or three weeks.

I must bring this to a close now as I see my secretary coming up the highway in the lavender car which you can see a mile away. With her is Dr. McCullough of Brisbane, Australia. He left Brisbane, Australia May 30 by steamer arriving in San Francisco June 19, then came here to Nuevo Laredo to visit me and I look forward with much pleasure to his visit the next few days. It is needless to say that the doctor has been attracted to us by the reputation the Baker cancer treatments have secured throughout the world, for which I must thank

the American Medical Association, the Iowa State Medical Society, and the Muscatine County Medical Society for starting the medical fight against me. I always said that I wanted them to mention the Baker cancer treatments whether they called them wonderful or a fake. To have them say anything, just so they mentioned the Baker cancer treatments is wonderful publicity and were I forced to pay for the publicity throughout the world I have secured to date, it would have cost me a half million dollars.

Dr. McCullough is the fifth international personage who has come to visit us while in Mexico, so you see everything happens for the best.

Dr. McCullough tells a very interesting story of his trip. After leaving Brisbane, Australia, visiting New Zealand, Fiji Islands, Samoa, Honolulu they finally arrived in Los Angeles. From Los Angeles after visiting several towns came to Nuevo Laredo. From Nuevo Laredo to Muscatine, Chicago, Niagara Falls, Canada, they will finally reach New York. From New York they go to England, France, Germany, Scotland, Ireland, finally returning to Aus-

tralia via the Red Sea—Naples, Italy, Egypt, India expecting to arrive in Australia in February 1934. Dr. McCullough, a fine fellow, is not controlled by any medical society and enjoys one of the largest practices of any individual doctor in Australia—by the way he is a drugless healer. Here they come so, "so long" until next week.

Journal Profits

On June 24, the Journal had a special 32-page Centennial edition—mostly advertising—and supplementary Centennial advertising gave them additional large profits. Some of the same gentlemen who helped organize the Centennial and now need money are continually helping the Journal earn more profits.

WHY NOT HAVE THE MUSCATINE JOURNAL MAKE UP THE DEFICIT INSTEAD OF TAKING IT FROM TAXPAYERS, WATER USERS AND ELECTRICITY USERS?

Merchants, restaurant owners and other business men of Muscatine report only small increases in business because of the Centennial, but the Muscatine Journal reaped great increases in advertising in several issues from the Centennial.

When the merchants and other business men of this city begin to realize that most of their profits are going to the Muscatine Journal they will begin to get back on the highway to prosperity.

Wins Contest



FARMER'S INCOME STILL DECREASES

Ten per cent of the farmers in the United States have lost their homes in the last five years. The average net income of farmers throughout the United States was down to \$211 in 1932. That sum was his return on his labor, his management and his investment. Farm wages without board slumped to \$399 for 1932, leaving the farmer \$128 worse off than his hired man.—Golden Age.

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N. Baker

Nuevo Laredo,
Mexico